THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 155

**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Relief Views Clarifying

Striking While Iron's Hot

Belligerence Tiring Europe

¶ **President Roosevelt's proposal** for a $1,500,000,000 work relief appropriation is temporarily kicked out of bounds, while both advocates and opponents pause to consider the situation as "time is called" in the shape of a truce in the House. The proposal names a huge sum. But its size is only comparative, since it is neither so generous as one group of legislators would have it, nor so niggardly as another group advocates. Indeed, its relative nature is further indicated by the often-heard surmise that the President's figure represents a tactful method of discouraging extravagant appropriations elsewhere, rather than as a determination to divert all of the huge appropriation to relief. But still viewing the presidential proposal in a relative light, some citizens are comparing the billion-and-a-half amount proposed for work relief against the expected $77,000,000,000 national income, and are inclining to the belief that needed relief competently administered need not endanger the nation's finances.

¶ **Five years of evolution** and gradual readjustment of the federal relief policy sees the Government assuming a limited responsibility for employable jobless, and likewise shouldering a portion of the states' problem in relation to supporting the aged and incapacitated citizen. As emergency demands retire before prosperity, federal aid has decreased in favor of local relief organizations. Disappearance of FERA marks the end of direct relief, and present plans of the Administration envisage a reduction in the present enrollment of 2,150,000 WPA beneficiaries to 1,600,000 by the end of June, as industry continues to absorb manpower.

¶ **It is difficult** to determine just at what point individual generosity is multiplied to the point where it stimulates public responsibility toward the individual who, through no personal fault is deprived of his work. But present trends of government and private institutions indicate a development in social consciousness which may lead to broad readjustments. The problem is not so much one of controlling charitable instincts. It is, rather, one demanding wise execution of democratic methods.

¶ **The steel band** of John L. Lewis's industrial union draws tighter about the Great Lakes section, squeezing producers who oppose signing union contracts. In an industry which employs some 550,000 workers, some 70,000 are idle as a result of the strike in steel. Hugh Thompson and other C. I. O. organizers develop picket lines and claim a bloodless victory in sight. Meanwhile, Mr. Lewis, the main dynamo in the labor drive, having won a victory in the subway and elevated system in New York affecting 14,000 employees, sets out to enlist the nation's transportation industry in his drive. His industry means a lot to industry. It may mean the revising of the whole industrial set-up, with labor and management sharing the authority.

¶ **Ten strikes settled** in the 10 days of its existence is the record of the new Wisconsin Labor Relations Board. Out of this record comes the formula: Honest effort by both labor and management leads to honest adjustments. In almost every case settled by the board, differences have disappeared when employer and worker representatives faced them with a mutual sense of justice. The board's experience shows that the run-of-the-mill employer is a hard-working fellow interested in his employees' welfare and striving to make a living for all hands. The average laborer is likewise desirous of playing his part for the common good. It's an old story. When two honest men bend over a problem, they reach a solution which permits them to rise, shoulder to shoulder.

¶ **What about Europe?** Stanley Baldwin hands his resignation to George VI and is honored with an Earldom. Neville Chamberlain, who has been Chancellor of the Exchequer, agrees to form a government and carry on in Baldwin's place. Kings abdicate, new kings are crowned, Prime Ministers come and go, the British Empire calmly marches along. Its tradition of stability is a choice heritage. In Geneva hopes are renewed that new Locarno negotiations with Germany may be imminent. Thursday's statements by French representative Delbos, British representative Eden, and Belgian's Spaak, over Belgian neutrality, are expected to encourage German participation in agreements favorable to European stability. A direct approach is being made to Reichsführer Hitler in the belief that his peaceable intentions may be rationalized. As this is discussed, Little Entente statesmen from the Balkan zone consider the Hungarian problem of rearmament and favor the satisfying of Hungary's legitimate demands. The process of general European appeasement seems approaching a favorable stage. Nations finally find that the belligerent attitude is extremely exhausting.

1787–The Constitution–1937

Many From Rhode Island Regret State's Ban on Convention

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia
May 28, 1787

While adopting parliamentary rules to govern its deliberations, the Federal Convention today also received from a group of citizens of Rhode Island an assurance that the people of that State are not all opposed to the effort for a stronger central government although their Legislature has declined to send delegates.

There was a note of solicitude in it, for the writers, who are merchants and tradesmen of Providence, stated frankly that "The Object of this Letter is chiefly to prevent any impressions unfavorable to the Commercial Interest of this State, from taking place in our Sister States from the Circumstance of our being unrepresented."

Upper House Refuses

In a session of the State Assembly at Newport early this month the lower house voted to appoint delegates but the upper house refused to concur.

Nevertheless, the 13 signers of the letter to the convention here assert, "It is the general Opinion here and we believe of the well informed throughout this state, that full power for the Regulation of the Commerce of the United States, both Foreign and Domestick ought to be invested in the National Council.

"And that Effectual Arrangements should also be made for giving Operation to the present power of Congress in their Requisitions upon the States for National purposes."

According to current accounts, the question in Rhode Island of participation in the Federal Convention has become involved in a political dispute between mercantile or financial interests in the cities and a farmers' or debtors' party in the country, the latter bent on relief by the issuance of paper money. This agrarian party captured control of the Legislature in the elections a

(Continued on Page 8, Column 2)

Day-by-Day History

No newspaper-man "covered" one of the most important stories in United States history—the making of the Constitution at the Federal Convention in 1787.

Because of the vital importance today of these debates, in which was forged the still-evolving American form of government, The Christian Science Monitor has "sent" one of its staff writers to "report" the Philadelphia convention, in daily dispatches through Sept. 18.

President Vetoes Further Renewal Of War Insurance

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed today a bill to extend the time in which World War veterans may renew their five-year war risk term insurance policies.

In a message to the House Mr. Roosevelt said it was not believed that further extension of the privilege of converting the temporary war risk life insurance was "warranted or ultimately will prove profitable to the individual concerned."

Chairman John E. Rankin (D), of Mississippi of the House veterans committee asked that the veto message and bill be tabled until Tuesday and indicated that he would ask then that the House vote to override the veto.

Three previous extensions were granted.

"The lower initial premium rates on term insurance policies are beguiling," the President said, "and the holders thereof should realize that the time must ultimately come when such charges which keep ever increasing, will become so great as to compel numbers of veterans to drop their insurance when it will probably be most needed.

Called Breach of Faith

"Furthermore, enactment of this proposed legislation would constitute a breach of faith on the part of the Federal Government toward the large body of converted policy holders contributing to the Government life insurance fund, and on two counts:

"(1) The small group of term insurance policy holders would continue to carry their life insurance at considerably lower premium rates than the great majority of converted policy holders are allowed;

"(2) The reserves which have been built up almost entirely by the converted policy holders would continue to be drawn off to meet undue losses sustained in carrying the low-premium term policies."

Of the present policy holders, the President said, over 85 per cent had converted their insurance to whole life or endowment forms "while the reserve which the converted policy holders have been chiefly instrumental in creating is being used to supplement the inadequate premiums paid by term insurance policy holders in order to pay the extra losses on the policies of the latter group."

Less Than 15 Per Cent

He added it should be obvious that the remaining less than 15 per cent who continue to carry term insurance "should now make provisions for the future by determining the amount which they can afford to pay as insurance premiums and plan accordingly."

The veto was the third of the President's second term. It was said officially to have been recommended by the veterans administration and other Presidential advisors.

The President pointed out the war risk act provided government life insurance for the military and naval forces up until five years after the end of the war when, it was provided, it should be converted.

Because many veterans had not "properly planned" their permanent insurance programs, the President said, the privilege of conversion was extended for a year. It was further extended twice for five year periods.

Byrd Says Waste Of New Deal Sets Record for U. S.

RICHMOND, Va., May 28 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia told University of Richmond students today that "there exists at Washington the most wasteful and bureaucratic form of government that has ever been known in our history."

Senator Byrd, speaking at the university convocation, said that "with the extended operations of the Federal Government, some of which may be beneficent and desirable, the cost of these numerous bureaucratic machines of duplicated activities is too great to be borne."

"They are rapidly becoming Frankensteins—the contrivances of ingenious idealistic theorists—that may grow so powerful as to destroy the right of citizens to liberty, life and happiness," he said.

Long Investigation Cited

"This is probable because the great bureaucratic machines, once established and made operative, can rarely be dismantled."

Mr. Byrd, chairman of a Senate committee on governmental reorganization, said he made his statements after "investigating for months the operations of the Federal Government."

"Government must operate its affairs with machinery of administration as simple and effective as private business would provide," Mr. Byrd said, recommending protection of the nation's credit through curbing expenditures and reduction of the public debt, and expressing conviction that definite steps can be taken to place the Federal Government on a strictly pay-as-you-go basis beginning the first of next July, and then we should begin to pay off our indebtedness."

Retrenchment Urged

"The Federal Government can continue the activities that are desirable and necessary," he said. "Hundreds of millions of dollars can be saved by retrenchment and consolidations of departments and agencies. The relief should be locally administered and the Federal Government should not contribute more than one half the total expense."

Chamberlain Made Premier; Baldwin Quits

Hoare Made Home Secretary; Duff Cooper Appointed to Admiralty

Earldom to Baldwin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 28—Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin today handed his resignation to King George VI.

The King also saw Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has been known for sometime past as the Prime Minister-designate. Mr. Chamberlain formally agreed to form a Government in Mr. Baldwin's place.

Principal changes in the Cabinet as later announced by the new Prime Minister were:

Sir John Simon becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, having been Home Secretary.

Viscount Halifax, Lord Privy Seal under Mr. Baldwin's Government, becomes Lord President of the Council succeeding Mr. MacDonald.

Earl De La Warr becomes Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Edward Leslie Burgin, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, becomes Minister of Transport.

Hoare in New Post

Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty in the Baldwin Cabinet, is made Home Secretary.

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, formerly Secretary of War, was named First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, previously Minister of Transport, became President of the Board of Trade, succeeding Mr. Walter Runciman, who is transferring to the House of Lords.

Among those holding their former positions in the new Government is Mr. Anthony Eden in the post of Foreign Secretary.

It was announced that the King had created an earldom for Mr. Baldwin and had named Mrs. Baldwin a Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Walter Runciman, retiring as president of the Board of Trade, was made a viscount.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister, who is retiring as Lord President of the Council, is understood to have declined a peerage.

No Change in Policy

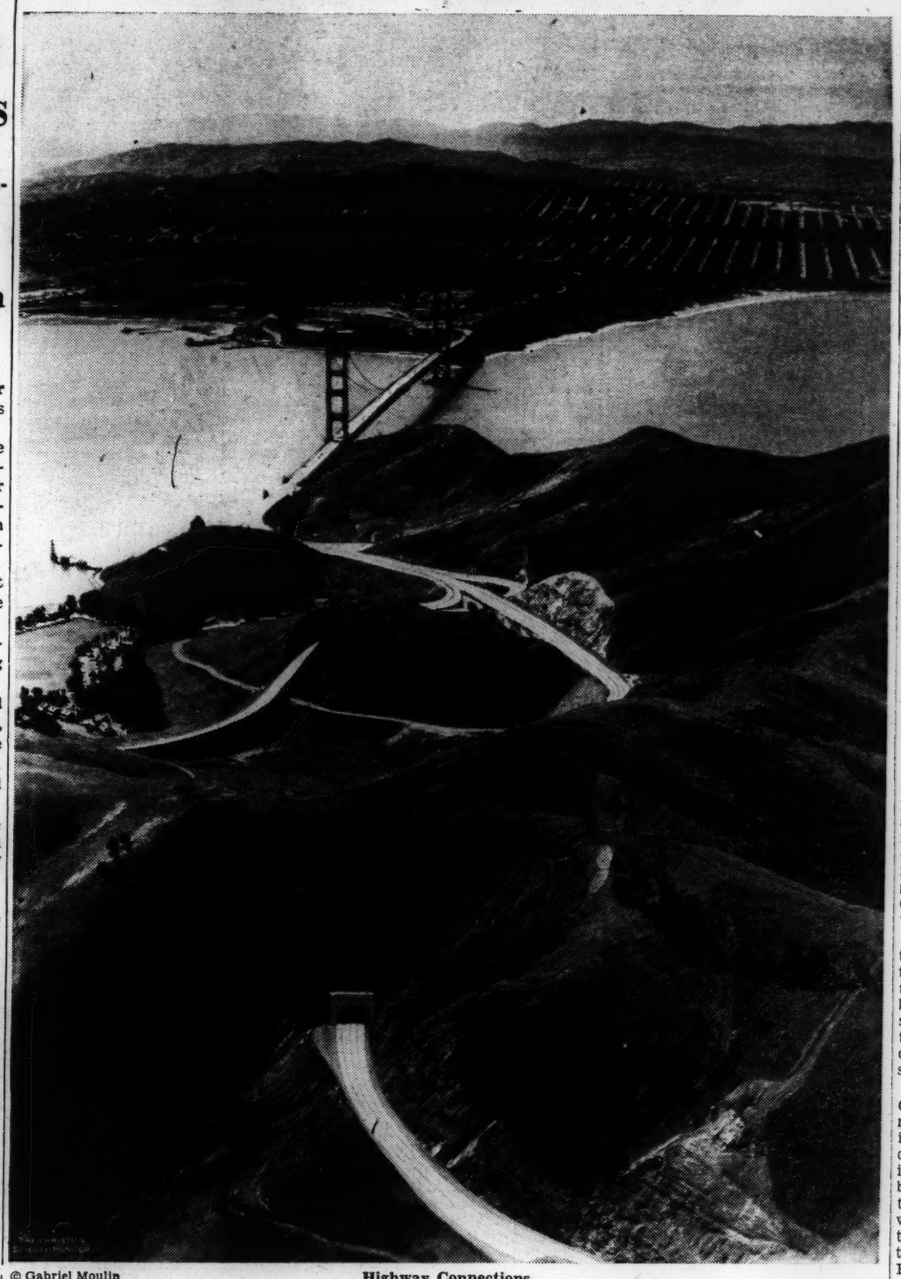
The transfer of the British Prime Ministership from Mr. Baldwin to Mr. Chamberlain today means a change in men rather than in policy.

The outgoing and the incoming Prime Ministers are both Conservatives. Both set world peace in the forefront of their programs. Both stand for collective security based upon League of Nations methods. Both believe in the development of the social services at home and in the even distribution of taxation among all classes of the people.

Both are moderate protectionists, who approve preferential empire tariffs. Both too are intensely anxious to help trade and to provide work for the unemployed.

Where they differ is chiefly in personal temperament. Mr. Chamberlain looks at questions rather from the exact and business point of view. Mr. Baldwin is more imaginative and inclined to compromise. But where action has been concerned the two ministers in the past have usually found themselves in accord.

Traffic Starts Across Arm of Sea



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Highway Connections

Looking South—in Foreground, Marin County; in Background, San Francisco

Wealthy Tax Evaders Face New Campaign by Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—President Roosevelt today touched off a spectacular drive against millionaire income tax evaders, engaged in what he called immoral and unethical avoidance of their federal income taxes.

Telling inquirers at his press conference that such evasion was widespread within the topmost brackets of the income tax, the President envisaged a congressional investigation of individual cases, and legislation—some, probably, at this session—to stop loopholes that have been "invented" in the law, he said, by "millionaires and their high-priced lawyers."

The big question, said the President repeatedly, is the moral issue. Congress passes a tax law with the conscientious aid of its many expert advisers. Somebody comes along with "high-priced lawyers" and finds a way around it. Perhaps the avoidance is not even illegal.

Tax Evading Scheme

As an example, said Mr. Roosevelt, a certain millionaire owns a $100,000 yacht. Congress expects him to pay for the yacht out of his income. Isn't it an "invention of a loophole," he asked, if the millionaire incorporates his yacht and turns $3,000,000 worth of securities over to it? The incorporated yacht pays its expenses out of income from the securities, and rents the yacht back to the "owner" for something like $100 a year.

The story represents an actual case, the President said, and added that there had been a lot more like it.

The anti-millionaire-tax-evader crusade sprang upon Washington today with some suddenness, although Roswell Magill, Undersecretary of Treasury, and other tax experts have been studying all phases of the revenue problem for many months. To experienced political observers, however, the crusade was not unexpected.

Almost always when there is sticky going in Congress, when the President's program is bogged down in one way or another, some such crusade along "soak-the-rich" lines emerges from the White House. Some of the public, at least, get the impression that the Government is vigilantly safeguarding their interests against the old T. R. "malefactors of great wealth." Thus it creates a useful diversion which turns attention somewhat from the difficult problems at hand and at the same time works up public sentiment behind the White House.

Improving Tax Laws

But, alongside this political explanation, there appears to be a sound case for improving the income tax laws, both in enforcement and by plugging loopholes. But the remedy to the present situation lies, according to the President, not only in new legislation, but in civil or criminal prosecution of some evaders, and in plain publicity to get at

(Continued on Page 15, Column 3)

Cars Rush to Fill Six-Lane Bridge Over Golden Gate

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28 (AP)—The first links of an endless chain of automobiles spanned the Golden Gate today as the towering two-mile suspension bridge was thrown open to traffic, and all the region held fiesta.

Yesterday was the day of the pedestrian. Hailed as an achievement of the "impossible," the $35,000,000 structure carried an army of visitors and San Franciscans, all in gay mood. Chairman Arthur M. Brown of the fiesta committee said the number crossing the huge span was nearly 100,000 in mid-afternoon. Nearly 25,000 persons rushed the 5-cent toll plazas at both approaches as a fog-horn signaled the opening at 6 a. m.

Other uncounted thousands assembled on the San Francisco shore to witness a parade reviving the days of the dons and the old West. A threatened anti-Nazi boycott of the parade failed to develop. German consular officials protested to Mayor Angelo J. Rossi, because two unidentified men tore down a Swastika flag from the street decoration two days ago. Mayor Rossi offered apologies.

Pedestrian day was designated as a prelude to opening the span to automobile traffic between San Francisco and the north coast area. Despite the bridge opening, ferries arranged to operate on holiday schedule to handle the stream of highway traffic.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28—"Here is your bridge, San Francisco! Long envisioned, it was promised you, and now it is a reality!"

Thus does the chief engineer,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Union Protests In Steel Strike Hint U.S. Action

Ohio Governor and C. I. O. Make Peace Overtures to Concerns

70,000 Men Idle

Ford Blames Union Leaders for Disorders at Detroit Plant

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

An authoritative source in Youngstown, Ohio, hinted that federal intervention would be sought to end the strife between the Steel Workers Organizing Committee and three independent producers — Republic and Inland Steel corporations and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, which held plants employing nearly 70,000 in virtual idleness today.

Gov. Martin Davey of Ohio said he had contacted opposing leaders and that preliminary discussions might be started by the middle of next week.

Murray Makes Overture

Philip Murray, chairman of the S. W. O. C., made an overture to Republic to resume negotiations on a collective bargaining contract, but received no response. The union has demanded written contracts, according it recognition as collective bargaining agent for its members. Producers have declined to go beyond a verbal agreement.

Newton D. Baker, war-time Secretary of War, forecast in a speech to the American Iron and Steel Institute that the Wagner Labor Act will be amended to "impose upon both sides responsibilities for their actions as well as their words." He contended the act now is one-sided.

At Detroit, Mich., the Ford Motor Company blamed the United Automobile Workers of America and unidentified newspapers for the disorder Wednesday, in which 18 unionists were injured. The unionists were beaten when they prepared to distribute union pamphlets to Ford workers. Homer Martin, president of the U. A. W. A., attributed the riot to the company and charged Henry Ford with employing "thugs and mobsters" to fight unionists.

A. F. of L. Changes Policy

American Federation of Labor chieftains meeting at Cincinnati, Ohio, decided informally to disregard traditional craft unionism for the expediency of building membership through unionization by industry. The federation planned to divide industries by crafts once they were in the fold, however.

A strike of 18,000 workers closed Mexico's oil industry today. The strikers demanded more pay and a shorter working week.

Closed-Shop Agreement Signed by Interborough With C. I. O. Affiliate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, for 20 years chief bulwark of the company-union system in New York, is today officially lined up as a closed-shop concern, after having given the right to the Transport Workers Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, to act as sole spokesman for workers.

Simultaneously, Thomas E. Murray Jr., receiver for the Interborough, signed an agreement granting the company's workers a 48-hour week, a 10 per cent increase, with a minimum wage of $25, and vacations with pay.

Michael Quill, president of the Transport Workers' Union, signed as the representative of labor, and John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., countersigned the agreement, which Mr. Lewis hailed as a great victory for the union.

About 14,000 Interborough employees are affected by the contract, which follows a referendum on May 15 in which 95 per cent of the employees designated the Transport Workers' Union as their agency for collective bargaining as provided for in the Wagner Labor Act.

Preliminary Contract

The agreement is preliminary to a final contract to be worked out between Mr. Murray and the union. It is to be effective from July 4, 1937, to Dec. 31, 1938, and marks the first time a contract has been entered into by the Interborough with any labor organization other than its own company union, the Brotherhood of Interborough Employees, which is "liquidated" after 20 years of existence.

Mr. Murray said the agreement would cause an increase of $2,500,000 in Interborough's yearly payroll.

"We believe a single organization representing all employees will promote harmony and make for greater efficiency in the operation of the railroad," he said.

"All employees will receive one week's vacation with pay this summer, and beginning next year, two weeks will be granted all men who have a service of five years.

"We are gratified at the conclusion of this agreement," Mr. Lewis said. "We think it represents a triumph of good sense and for collective bargaining. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Murray for the sound judgment and industrial statesmanship he has exercised throughout negotiations.

"Representatives of the union are conscious of his tremendous respon-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 6)

Economics in the News

The Lea Bill—Trying to Stop Foreign Governments From Buying Back Their Dollar Bonds, at Knockdown Prices—Bad Faith

By H. B. E.

The Lea Bill covering protective bondholders' committees seeks to uproot one of the worst abuses in international financial relations. Of the $8,000,000,000 in foreign bonds bought by American investors, no less than $3,000,000,000 is in default, either as to principal or interest. For several years past certain of the defaulters have been repatriating their own dollar bonds. That is, they have been buying them up in the American market. They have, of course, been able to buy them at bargain prices, since, as a result of default, their quotations are well below par. The Lea Bill would put the onus of responsibility for preventing such dealings on the brokers executing them.

¶

There can be no two opinions upon the offensiveness of such behavior. Several times the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council has called attention to it. In its last report, for instance, it remarks:

The council regrets extremely that it must here take note of, and call attention to, the disposition on the part of certain debtors to use funds and foreign exchange which should be devoted to the payment of interest on their bonds for the purchase on the market of these bonds which are selling at very low prices because the debtor governments are not paying service on those bonds. If the bonds have service, according to their contracts, the debtor governments, of course, are well within their rights in availing themselves of the opportunity of purchcasing the bonds on the market even if they are selling substantially below par, but to do so when the bonds are depreciated abnormally on account of default in payment of the contract service is a practice which the Council most strongly condemns; against which it has repeatedly protested.

¶

The strictures are well deserved. The practice is a gross of bad faith. One of the worst features in recent international relations has been the breakdown in elementary decency. It has almost seemed as if some governments were the lowest common denominator of the people which they represent! Agreements have been signed, but the pen has had nothing behind it but a hand to guide it and a tongue in the cheek. That breakdown is singularly manifest in this buying of dollar bonds by defaulting government agencies.

Yet the practice comes under the head of foreign relations and the American agency upon which the American investor must depend for representations against the practice is the State Department. Surely it cannot be remitted to the brokers. It may be that brokers should be held to accountability in connection with the stock manipulations of their domestic customers, as is apparently the present SEC intention, but to intrust brokers with the responsibility of scrutinizing their buying orders from foreign government agencies for evidences of bad faith is to put upon those harassed individuals a diplomatic responsibility properly belonging to the State Department. The practice does not call for "big stick" diplomacy. But account of it should be taken in any negotiation involving the establishment of new relations, political or economic. For a government that descends to such financial slickness is hardly a government upon which one could depend in any other dealings.

Anyway, holding the American broker responsible will not put an end to the abuse, since the sharp-practice government agency would merely use another intermediary in dealings with the broker. Would the broker still be accountable in the event of such circumvention?

Polar Radio Confuses Fliers

MOSCOW, May 28 (AP)—Queer behavior of radio waves at the earth's axis puzzled Soviet Russia's North Pole air lane explorers today.

The Academy of Sciences at Moscow appointed 10 natural scientists and radio engineers to study disturbances which resulted in the failure of much expensive equipment to operate at the weather outpost.

Dr. Otto J. Schmidt's party camped on a polar ice floe, found shortwave transmission virtually impossible because of "unexplained disturbances." The camp was unable to receive radio reports from Pilot I. P. Mazuruk, 25 to 35 miles away.

Failure of radio apparatus to perform efficiently apparently was one of the reasons that the three supply planes flying to the outpost from Rudolf Island, Wednesday, became separated.

One of the planes ended its flight at the main outpost, the second landed about 30 miles away and flew to the camp last night, and the third, piloted by Mazuruk, sat down about 35 miles distant.

Dr. Schmidt ordered an extension in the camp's radio antennae and the use of more power in transmission in an effort to break through the radio disturbance.

There was much discussion by the Moscow press whether the explorations will determine feasibility of a Polar airline to North America.

Aviators considered such a line practicable, but it was believed chances of a permanent air base at the Pole were remote because of the moving ice floes.

The weather station is considered of great potential value, however, as an aid to intercontinental fliers, natural scientists agreed in newspaper articles.

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Direct Bid to Germany Seen As New Approach to Locarno; Geneva Debates Hungary's Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 28—Hopes for early resumption of the Locarno negotiations with Germany are considered bright here today as a result of statements on Belgian neutrality by delegates of three powers. Three foreign ministers—Anthony Eden of Great Britain, Yvon Delbos of France and Paul Spaak of Belgium—expressed themselves at the council table yesterday. All three spokesmen echoed the sentiment expressed first by M. Delbos that any agreement reached about Western Europe must not leave the center and east out of account, that is that central Europe must in fact be part and parcel of any general settlement.

Watchful observers notice that a new line of approach is being taken in preparing for resumption of the Locarno talks. Formerly it was thought to detach Italy from Germany, in the belief that this would ultimately force Germany to come into line. Now a direct approach is being made to Reichsführer Hitler in the belief that he is more ready for a peaceful settlement on reasonable terms than Premier Mussolini.

Germany Wants to Quit

There is growing evidence here that Germany is anxious not only to get out of Spain but also that it wants a rapprochement with England. It is even hinted that Herr Hitler is ready to drop his demand for colonies if he can get a guarantee that Germany will be enabled to secure the raw material which she needs.

It is recalled in this connection that Adolf Hitler in "Mein Kampf" was particularly severe on the ex-Kaiser's colonial policy as being calculated to exasperate England.

Meanwhile, in the margin of the Council, talks have been going on between Balkanic and Little Entente statesmen so as to evolve a common policy toward Hungarian rearmament. As a result of the talks last night, it has now been decided that these states are prepared to negotiate with a view to satisfying Hungary's "legitimate" demands. If, however, Hungary insists on regarding the question as a purely internal one—as Hungarian Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya has just intimated she will do—then the other Danubian states will, it is intimated, protest verbally. They are not, however, expected to do anything more.

It is hoped, nevertheless, that Hungary, remembering the success of Egypt and Turkey in getting treaties changed by consent, will decide to follow their excellent example. The process of appeasement in Central Europe would certainly be greatly advanced if it did so.

Agree on Sanjak

The League put the copingstone today on the edifice it began to build last January by securing an agreement on final details of the dispute between France and Turkey over the "Sanjak" of Alexandretta, the Monitor learns today. It is understood, however, that the gendarmerie question has been reserved for direct negotiation between the interested parties.

The chief difficulties left outstanding by the experts committee which drafted the statute and fundamental law for the new autonomous province, were, firstly, the Turkish proposal include three extra districts within the boundaries of the Sanjak; secondly, the Turkish claim that the only official language of the Sanjak should be Turkish; thirdly, the French request that the president of the new Syrian republic, which is to be constituted, should have power to veto the Sanjak's legislation in regard to certain matters affecting non-Turkish interests; fourthly, recruitment of a local gendarmerie.

It is explained that Turkey has given way on the first point and France on the third. The second has been regulated by a compromise which makes the Turkish the official language for the Sanjak as a whole but adds that in those districts where Arabic is the tongue of a majority of the inhabitants, Arabic shall be regarded as an official language.

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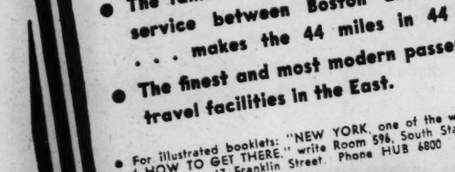

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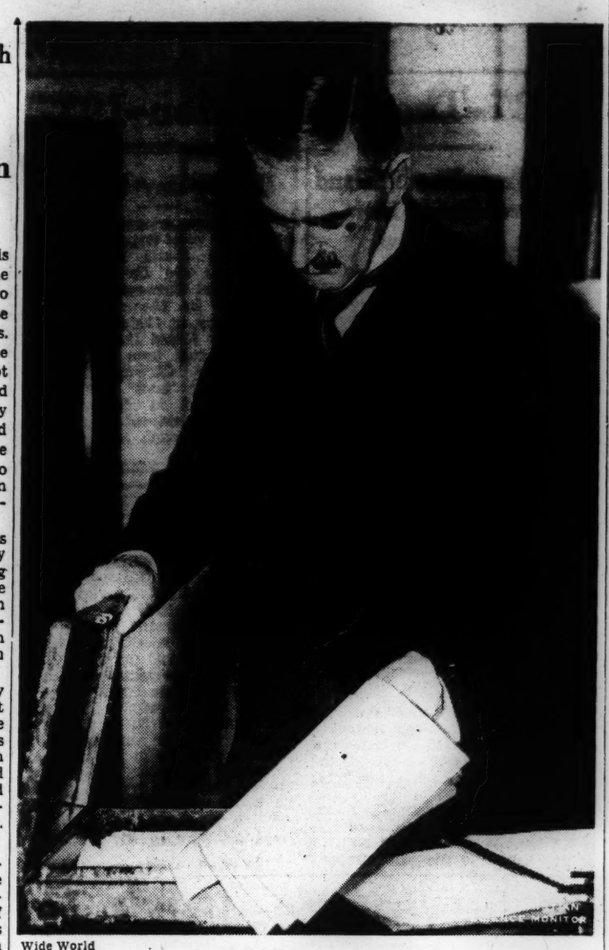
THE NEW HAVEN R. R.

Chamberlain Succeeds Baldwin as British Prime Minister

Wide World
Stanley Baldwin
Goes From the Helm of State to the Serene Atmosphere of the House of Lords



Wide World
Arthur Neville Chamberlain
Chancellor of the Exchequer Who Succeeds to Premiership as Leader of Strongest Parliamentary Body

Major Change in British Politics Effected without Incident

Peerage to Baldwin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A great pilot is of his own accord stepping down from the bridge, in Mr. Stanley Baldwin who has guided the British ship-of-state in safety through many stormy seas.

The course which this notable Prime Minister has steered has not always been popular, but one would have to go back to the last century and to the days of Gladstone to find any previous holder of the same high office who has attracted to himself equal loyalty and devotion on the part of big majorities in Parliament.

Few even of Mr. Baldwin's stanchest followers would deny that the man who is now resigning the House of Commons has made mistakes. But the sincerity with which he has made the public welfare his aim contributed to establish his popularity with a large section of the nation.

Mr. Baldwin has been without any great gift of natural eloquence. But he has possessed something far more potent in a national leader. This has been the capacity to win trust in his own rectitude, a trust buttressed by high personal character and ability to express himself with clarity, forcefulness and kindly humor.

Numerous Achievements

Mr. Baldwin is unassuming, easy-going and slow to action. At the same time he is no "wait-and-see-how-the-cat-will-jump" kind of politician. On the contrary he has been able both to initiate and push to completion highly controversial measures of vital importance alike to the kingdom and to the Empire. These achievements have been numerous.

Long a comparatively obscure "backbencher" he seldom spoke in the House of Commons until he had been nine years in that assembly. But recognition of his capacity and common sense that became established in that otherwise for him uneventful period resulted in his becoming in 1917 Financial Secretary to the Treasury, a ministerial post from which he passed four years later to that of President of the Board of Trade. It was as the holder of this not quite first-rank ministerial appointment that he came really to the front. This was at a full Conservative party meeting held at the Carlton Club, London, in October, 1922.

Opposed Lloyd George

At that meeting Mr. Baldwin staked his entire political career upon what—somewhat to his own surprise—proved to be a successful endeavor to dismiss from the then Prime Ministership no less dominating a leader than Mr. David Lloyd George. He did this not with any thought of his own advantage—for there is ample evidence to show that he had prepared to retire into private life if he failed—but because after long consideration, he had become of the opinion that a change in leadership was desirable in the interests alike of the Conservative Party and of the country as a whole.

The speech he made on that occasion proved decisive. It expressed rank and file opinion at a moment when nobody else had been inclined to take the personal risk of challenging the entire governmental machine.

The following year it fell to him as Chancellor of the Exchequer to take the leading part in negotiations at Washington directed to the settlement of the Anglo-American war debt. The plan he evolved for this settlement was strongly disapproved by his then political chief, Mr. Bonar Law, who had meanwhile succeeded Mr. Lloyd George as Prime Minister. Mr. Baldwin, nevertheless with characteristic determination committed the cabinet to the provisional bargain he had made. One of his expedients in this case was to allow particulars of the deal to appear in the press a good deal sooner than some of his colleagues approved.

Bargain Later Halted

It was a bargain which eventually turned out to be so onerous to Britain that in 1934 when he was himself the leader of the government he did not hesitate to suspend it by unilateral action.

Another occasion when Mr. Baldwin was in advance of most of his colleagues was in 1928 when the question arose of changing the parliamentary franchise for women so as to accord with that of men. Mr. Baldwin on that occasion took a most active part in converting his followers to positive action. Addressing a Conservative party gathering which was at first hostile to the scheme, he secured an overwhelming vote in favor of the reversion of a decision previously taken against the proposal.

"Which of you," he said in effect, "is prepared to stand up in your constituencies and propose either to iron out the existing inequality by taking away from men some of the voting privileges they have hitherto possessed, or to refuse to women redress for the inequality from which they now suffer?" The reform, largely in consequence of this speech, eventually went through. The number of the women voters was enlarged by some 6,000,000 names, an increase of about 20 per cent. The first to suffer, however, were the Conservatives themselves, so large a proportion of those newly enfranchised supporting the opposition in the general election of 1929 as materially to swell a heavy majority which Mr. Baldwin's party found against it.

Took Losing Stand

This had not been the first time that Mr. Baldwin had put himself deliberately at the head of a movement because he thought it right, although it subsequently contributed to his own parliamentary discomfiture. An earlier one was in 1923, when he declared for tariff protection and precipitated a general election on this issue, the result being that he was thrown from power. In this case, however, he was back in office within only a few months, the event showing how little popular confidence in him had permanently suffered for the contretemps. It has been characteristic of him that nine years later he was the head of a government introducing the general tariff over which in 1923 he had been defeated.

Yet another question over which Mr. Baldwin proved politically much more to the Left than a considerable section of his party was that of constitutional reforms for the 350,000,000 people of India, which were under discussion between the years 1927 and 1935. Here he was opposed by many men and women, in numerous instances possessed of lifelong experience of India, and led by that redoubtable parliamentarian, Mr. Winston Churchill. Mr. Baldwin, nevertheless, allowed no compromise to be made. His whole great personal influence was thrown into the scale. The necessary legislation was passed by the British Parliament and is now in course of being put into operation in India, where also it has had a very mixed reception, though undoubtedly making for the liberalization of the ruling authorities.

Other Milestones

There have been other important milestones in Mr. Baldwin's career. During the World War he gave up £120,000, being one third of his own private fortune, in order to this extent, at his own expense, to lighten the burden of the taxpayer. In 1926 on the occasion of the general strike he formed the opinion that the great trade unions which were behind the movement were attempting to usurp the functions of the Government. He consequently organized military protection for those still willing to work, declaring, however, with characteristic insight into the spiritual forces concerned that there would be neither victor nor vanquished in struggle. "Our business, he said, "is not to triumph over those who have failed in a mistaken attempt. It is rather to rally them together with the population as a whole in an attempt to restore the nation's well-being." By this energetic action he defeated what might otherwise have overthrown the Constitution. This walkout itself was in large measure the outcome of currency action taken by his Government in and prior to 1925, when Britain returned to the gold standard at a parity now recognized as too high. His political agility was here strikingly displayed, for in 1931 when he became the active founder of a national government of all the parties, he entirely reversed his previous currency policy. He thus divorced sterling from gold and introduced easy-money conditions, under which remarkable recovery from trade depression has since occurred.

The "Hoare-Laval Agreement" of December, 1935, was also significant. This agreement, which was drafted in Paris by Sir Samuel Hoare, then British Foreign Secretary, and Pierre Laval, then French Premier, was designed to patch up an Italian-Ethiopian truce upon the basis of partitioning Haile Selassie's Empire, which Benito Mussolini was at that time attacking.

Statute of Westminster

Mr. Baldwin was Prime Minister in December, 1931, when the Statute of Westminster was passed. He was thus responsible for a measure which for the first time in history made the wide Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand legally as well as in practice independent of the United Kingdom. He was also in power in 1925 when was signed the Locarno agreement which was the beginning of an Anglo-French accord on which the peace of Europe was afterwards for a good many years largely buttressed.

Another national event in which he played a leading part was in 1936 when the transfer of the British Crown from Edward VIII to George VI took place.

Here Mr. Baldwin secured a working agreement among all the chief Dominion governments, thus enabling a new king to be crowned as head of a still united empire.

Mr. Baldwin's own origin and education were fitting prelude to his subsequently distinguished career. Born in August, 1867, the son of a successful and long-established ironmaster in the English midlands, he was brought up in surroundings of middle-class affluence. Trained in the aristocratic British educational institutions of Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, he spent 20 years in his father's business. Here he acquired country tastes and high literary culture. He also became deeply sympathetic to the large labor force of which he found himself in control. At the age of 41 he succeeded to a "safe" seat in Parliament thus entering politics by an easy door.

He now retires to the House of Lords where he takes a highly honored place among Britain's most respected "elder statesmen."

Scholarships for Playwrights Promised at Theater Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—A $5000 fund, donated by John Golden to provide for one-year scholarships as subsidies for promising playwrights, was one tangible outcome of the first national convention of the legitimate theater which closed last night at the Hotel Astor with a midnight supper and entertainment.

Out of the conference also came many proposals for the benefit of the theater, approved by the convention council, for possible action later. These included proposals for a convention next year, a drama festival in 1939 in conjunction with the World Fair, a fund of $100,000 "to be used for the good of the theater," and to be raised by benefits and assessments; a general promotion manager for the theater, subsidies for young playwrights, a clearing house for the financing of plays, and a pool for proved acting talent under annual salary guarantee. No action was taken on Brock Pemberton's proposal to seek from newspaper publishers the right to have a play criticized or merely reported, at the producers' option. The convention receipts were reported as $11,240 and expenses $11,000.

At the Wednesday session Sidney Howard, president of the Dramatists Guild, reported the Guild was planning to establish from eight to 15 $1000 fellowships for new dramatists. George Middleton, playwright, declared that "the worst indictment of the theater today is that it is jeopardizing its own future by not nourishing its own young."

Marc Connelly, author of "The Green Pastures" and 10 other plays, asserted that the young dramatist needed to approach his task as a servant of the theater.

Also recurrent was a belittling of the accomplishment of the films, but the reverse of this sentiment was voiced by Paul Green, author of "The House of Connelly," and numerous other dramas, poetic in color. He argued that the theater may well concern itself with things the stage could do with greater freedom than Hollywood, which must of necessity concern itself largely with the production of mass entertainment within its own synthetic form. The form did not require the collaboration of the audience, which plays so large a part in the creation of the stage performance.

Labor Bars Reds From Party Drive In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Following an official statement from the district conference of the South Australian Communist Party that new steps were being taken "to cement and extend the unity and friendly co-operation between the Labor Party and Communists," the leader of the State Labor Party, Andrew Lacey, has announced in positive terms that no such alliance is possible.

In support of Mr. Lacey's declaration, a country conference of the Labor Party carried a resolution recommending the All South Australian Labor congress in September not to participate in a "united front" with the Communists.

These statements have had the effect of clearing the air in the relations between Labor and Communism. There have been disquieting suggestions of joint action by these movements at the next Federal and State elections, the former toward the end of the year, and the latter in the early part of 1938.

Leading men in the Labor Party have issued a warning against any flirting with Communists, particularly for election purposes, as a substantial measure of support would be lost. They point out that individual members are prohibited from advocating the policy of the Communist Party. The Labor country conference is asking the State congress to declare that "it will not participate in any agreement with the Communist Party for any purpose."

What Is an Archaeopteryx?

The archaeopteryx, known to natural science only through fossils, was an animal in transition between a reptile and a bird.

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Valencia Bombed By Rebel Planes In Night Attack

VALENCIA, Spain, May 28 (AP)—Insurgent planes bombed this temporary capital of Spanish Government while the city was asleep early today, killing at least 100 persons with dozens of 300-pound bombs. Many more were injured.

Dozens of houses were demolished. Thousands of windows were shattered.

The tower of one shattered building alone remained standing. Its big clock had stopped at the very minute the first bomb hit—2:45 a. m.

Another bomb hit the French Bank and set the top floor afire. Windows in the telephone building, next door, were smashed.

The American Embassy was not damaged but other floors of the building it occupies were riddled.

The planes came in from the sea. Presumably their base was at the Island of Mallorca. After they had bombed the Capital they made a foray of inland villages.

The Red Cross Emergency Hospital, where scores of wounded were treated, was itself hit.

Rebel Drive on Bilbao 'Paralyzed,' Basques Claim

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, May 28 (AP)—Gen. Emilio Mola's new offensive south of Bilbao was "completely paralyzed" today, the Basque command asserted, while insurgents accused the Basques of firing Orduna, their southern outpost, preparatory to retreat.

Basque and Asturian troops, striving to keep open the Orduna road, crawled up the highway from Orduna with small arsenals of grenades dangling from their belts in an effort to regain positions lost yesterday. They failed but, the Basques contended, inflicted heavy losses.

Another sudden counter-thrust yesterday was aimed at Mt. San Pedro near Orduna. An insurgent communiqué said that the Basque militiamen were repulsed.

The Orduna phase of the see-saw insurgent offensive against Bilbao, Capital of the semi-autonomous Basque Republic, was designed to clean up stubborn defense units along the Nervion River and the parallel road north from Orduna to the Biscayan Capital.

'Rhymes and the Law' Temper Traffic Cares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLARKSBORO, N. J., May 28—Chief of Police Wilmer Bundens, of East Greenwich township, treats motorists whom he stops for minor infractions of the motor vehicle laws with a big smile and homespun poetry.

According to the chief, his system is "working out very well, indeed." He stops them, approaches with a big smile, warns the driver in a soft voice of the dangers of reckless driving and then waves them on after giving them a carefully rhymed poem printed on a card.

"I find that kindness pays and the poetry gets 'em," he said. "My poem is entitled 'Why the Hurry, Friend?' and seems to make them stop and think. I have asked everyone to whom I've given a copy to stop in to see me the next time they're down this way and tell me how they like it. So far every report has been most encouraging."

Mexican Church Sit-Down

NOGALES, Sonora, Mex., May 28 (AP)—Two hundred devout Roman Catholics, engaging in a self-styled sit-down strike against religious policies of the Mexican Government, remained stolidly in pews of the Nogales Cathedral today. Last night they broke open the doors after a demonstration in which 5000 persons demanded permission to resume worship in churches closed for several years.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class mail matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Eastern U. S. Rises to Display Charms of Six National Parks

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

When June approaches, I find myself facing an annual problem. A vast wanderlust assails me, a vast appreciation holds me. I am torn between two desires. I yearn to be off to the National Parks of America on the one hand, and I fain would remain at home, on the other hand and enjoy what to me is New England's most appealing season. Obviously such a divided thought is no proper preparation for an article on "Our National Parks of the East." Therefore, I turn as I often have when faced by a park problem to the director of the National Park Service, Arno B. Cammerer, and he, true to form, responded with the story I myself could not write without being overcome by nostalgia. However, I find I have gained nothing by the shirking of a duty, for reading Mr. Cammerer's report, I find my desire to leave immediately for another park's jaunt is well nigh unbearable. But, judge for yourselves:

By Arno B. Cammerer,
Director, National Park Service

Crowding into the sky, along the boundary line where North Carolina and Tennessee meet, rise the bald peaks and densely forested slopes of Great Smoky Mountains National Park—at present 394,883 acres in the only extensive virgin wilderness remaining in the Appalachian chain.

Protected from exploitation by their tangled forests, and deep inaccessible "coves" or valleys, this sanctuary of nature, despite its proximity to great centers of population, had for generations remained an unknown country. Not until comparatively recent times has it been commercially exploited. It is claimed that even today there are many square miles of wilderness within its secret depths which neither Indian nor white man has ever penetrated.

Geologically these Southern Appalachians are the oldest mountain uplifts on the continent.

The Great Smokies themselves represent the greatest mountain mass east of the Mississippi. Except for the Black Hills, in South Dakota, they are the highest elevations east of the Rockies. Within the park boundaries are a dozen peaks and more over 6000 feet in altitude, although the loftiest summit in the East, Mount Mitchell, North Carolina, 6684 feet in elevation, is not within the area.

It is the luxuriant forests, clothing these mountains, that are most impressive, especially to travelers familiar with the bare, unsoftened outlines of the towering ranges of the West. Here are the virgin stands of some of the finest hardwoods in the world; tulip poplars, chestnuts, buckeye, and the rare yellowwood or cladistris tree. There are also magnificent groves of red spruce, hemlock, and fir.

Botanically the Great Smokies constitute a unique arboretum and herbarium, the variegation of plant life unequaled anywhere else on earth. In all Europe there are but 85 different kinds of trees. In the Great Smokies, to date, 140 have been listed, nearly all of which are indigenous. Shrubs and vines number 170 different varieties; of mosses there are at least 217 known species, with 99 species of liverworts. More than 580 species of fungi have been collected since January, 1934. Mushrooms attain a size and diversity of coloring that must be seen to be appreciated. Some are as diminutive as the parasols of the Little People; others weigh from 15 to 25 pounds. In hue they range from creamy white through every tint of red, yellow, and brown to an approximation of black.

Regardless of the season these mountain wildernesses are realms of enchanting loveliness. Each month brings its special contribution of beauty. Spring finds the flowering shrubs casting the spell of their gorgeous coloring over the landscape. March and April prepare the way, covering the ground with dozens of varieties of small, sweet blooms. There are violets of every species, white, blue, true violet color, and yellow. Acres of trilliums carpet the valley floors. Overhead is the magenta mist of the redbuds, the dogwood blooms, like millions of creamy butterflies, and the lilac-colored catalpa flowers.

May and June light the torches of the wild azaleas, the rhododendrons, and mountain laurel—"ivy," the mountaineers call this spectacularly gorgeous shrub. In the Great Smokies it attains the size of trees. Pink and purple, pale mauve and deepest rose, yellow and flame-color, the clusters of loveliness fling their incense upon the air. Most exquisite of all is the purity of the bay against its glossy green foliage.

On the tops of many of the mountains are grassy meadows, locally known as balds. All around the open spaces of flower-studded grass the trees rise straight and tall. No one has found a scientific explanation for this peculiarity. Is it the result of natural causes, or man-made? Does the soil contain an excess of acidity? Is it too shallow to furnish nutriment to trees? Or are these belts of green meadow due to some ancient and long-continued practice of the aborigines? Was it an Indian custom, perhaps, to clear the mountain tops for use as summer camp sites? Or as lures to attract the wild deer and turkeys? Only time and scientific research will shed light upon this mystery.

Long ago this entire region was the homeland of the Cherokees, one of the noblest of Indian tribes. Nearly 100 years ago they were deprived of their lands when the discovery of gold in the Great Smokies aroused the rapacity of the white men. The chapters that relate to the chicanery and cruelty which finally led to the evacuation of the Cherokees into "Indian Territory," now Oklahoma, are not pleasant reading. During their forced march, enough of the tribe succeeded in evading the military escort and in escaping to the impenetrable fastnesses of the interior to insure survival in their ancestral home of a considerable part of the Cherokee Nation. In later years more humane legislation assured their descendants of safety and permanent abiding place there. Today, on the Qualla Reservation, to the south of Great Smoky Mountains National Park, these Cherokees live unmolested. Many of their tribal ceremonies and sports are still preserved. Every fall their annual fair attracts scores of tourists. Displayed for sale among the usual fruits of harvest time and dairy products are specimens of native craftsmanship. Exhibitions of native sports also are given, among them archery, the use of the blowgun, and a version of baseball so strenuous and highly specialized that few members of the Caucasian race care even to compete.

The Great Smoky Mountains National Park is a fisherman's paradise. Over 600 miles of ideal trout streams may be fished from the area, and in larger bodies of water pike and bass are to be found.

* * *

Acadia National Park, Maine, 24 square miles of the most superb scenery on the eastern coast of North America, comprises many features that make it unique in the National Park System. Maine's seacoast is one of the most beautiful on the North American continent. As the crow flies the distance from Portland to St. Croix is less than 200 miles. But the jagged lines of the deeply indented shore line, with their bold promontories, land-locked harbors, and picturesque villages cover 2500 miles.

Halfway up the coast lies Acadia National Park. Mount Desert Island, now constituting the major portion of the area, is the largest rock-built island on the Atlantic seaboard. Here, where the Cadillac Mountains come down to the sea, is the only place in the eastern United States presenting this scenic combination. Schoodic Peninsula, also within the confines of the park, juts out into the Gulf of Maine. Little Schoodic Mountain lifting its slopes of fragrant evergreen 437 feet above the vast expanse of heaving billows. Mewing gulls patrol the rocky seabeaches where mats of tangled seaweed, bleached shells and bones of the creatures of the deep gleaming from their bronze masses, outline the high water mark.

Beyond, unfathomed and infinite, lies a realm of heavy ocean swells and curling breakers; of tossing buoys and tiny fishing smacks, that rise and fall on the restless tide; of waves, creaming white over half-submerged ledges; with seabirds dipping and soaring above the turbulent deeps. This portion of the North Atlantic is a rich biologic field, the ocean climate profoundly different from that prevailing to the southward, off the shores of Cape Cod.

As a wildlife sanctuary, plant and animal, Acadia National Park is similarly remarkable. Mount Desert lies directly in the coast migration route of birds.

Land and sea, woodland, lake and mountain, all are characterized by distinctive flora and fauna. Northern and temperate zone floras meet and overlap. Land climate merges with sea climate, each tempering the other.

Visitors to Acadia National Park find readily accessible an endless variety of delightful side trips. These may be made in their own cars or by hired automobiles. One of the most popular motor trips is that along the coast to the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Another is the inland excursion to Moosehead Lake and Mount Katahdin. Water trips are first favorites, not only because of the fine fishing to be had, but because such voyages over seas everchanging in their aspect, to near-by headlands, or to the archipelago fringing the coast, afford rare glimpses of scenic beauty.

* * *

On the waterfront of Baltimore, Maryland, overlooking waters where maritime history has been made and remade, 47 acres of land were set aside in 1925 as Fort McHenry National Park. Long before this date, however, the place was a shrine for a nation's homage. Modern armament has relegated the old star-shaped fort to the rating of a child's toy; nevertheless to the American people Fort McHenry is the most significant fortification in our history.

From these battlements "in the dawn's early light" on September 14, 1814, still floated our country's emblem, witness to the ability of the fort's defenders to withstand the bombardment of the British fleet. How Francis Scott Key, a hostage on board one of the men-o-war, who had anxiously watched throughout the night, was inspired by the sight to write the "Star-Spangled Banner," is well known to all the world.

As a historic site Fort McHenry is worth visiting in itself. Restoration of the interiors, and the installation of the E. Berkley Bowie collection of firearms, one of the best in existence, have added to the glamour of the place.

* * *

Less than half a square mile in area—110 acres by exact measurement—another spot of earth forever sacred was given national park status in 1916. This is Abraham Lincoln's birthplace, near Hodgenville, Kentucky. Embraced by the area is the homestead where Thomas and Nancy Hanks Lincoln built the homely log cabin that was to become immortal because on a day in February, 1809, Abraham Lincoln first saw the light there.

The simple log cabin still standing on the site is believed to be the original. Its floor dimensions are 12 feet by 17 feet; the distance from floor to the highest point of the roof is 14 feet. One door gives entrance to the modest home, which is typical of the dwellings which the frontiersmen of the opening decade of the 19th century found sufficient for their simple needs.

An imposing structure of Connecticut granite, lined with Tennessee marble, encloses the rugged relic of another day. On the centennial of Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1909, Theodore Roosevelt, then President of the United States, laid the corner stone.

Abraham Lincoln National Park not only attracts tens of thousands of American citizens, annually, it has become an international shrine.

* * *

In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, one of the most romantic and scenically lovely areas in the Old Dominion, where romance and beauty are long-fixed traditions, 180,571 acres have been set aside as Shenandoah National Park. Ten years of preliminary work by the Commission on Conservation and Development of the State of Virginia preceded its entry into the national park system December 26, 1935. The park extends in a narrow strip for a distance of approximately 70 miles along the crest of the Blue Ridge, from Front Royal on the northeast to Waynesboro on the southwest. Its altitudes vary from 600 feet at Front Royal to 4049 feet at the summit of Hawksbill, highest peak within the park.

Through the park, along its highest ridges, runs the Skyline Drive, commenced in 1931 and now completed for practically two thirds of its projected length. Already it has won nation-wide fame for the breath-taking loveliness of the panoramas outspread below it. On the west lie the Massanutten Range and the storied valley of the Shenandoah, "Daughter of the Stars." Beyond the purpling silhouette of the Massanutten, the far-off summits of the Alleghenies shoulder into the horizon. To the east of the drive the fertile farms and orchards of the Piedmont section of Virginia are outspread.

Every foot of these scenes is vested in historic association with earliest pioneering days and the subsequent annals of the Thirteen Original Colonies.

All this rich section of Virginia, as far back as the headwaters of the Rapidan, the Potomac, and the Rappahannock Rivers, was claimed by Lord Fairfax. He employed the father of Thomas Jefferson to survey his vast domain, the first survey of the Blue Ridge officially mentioned.

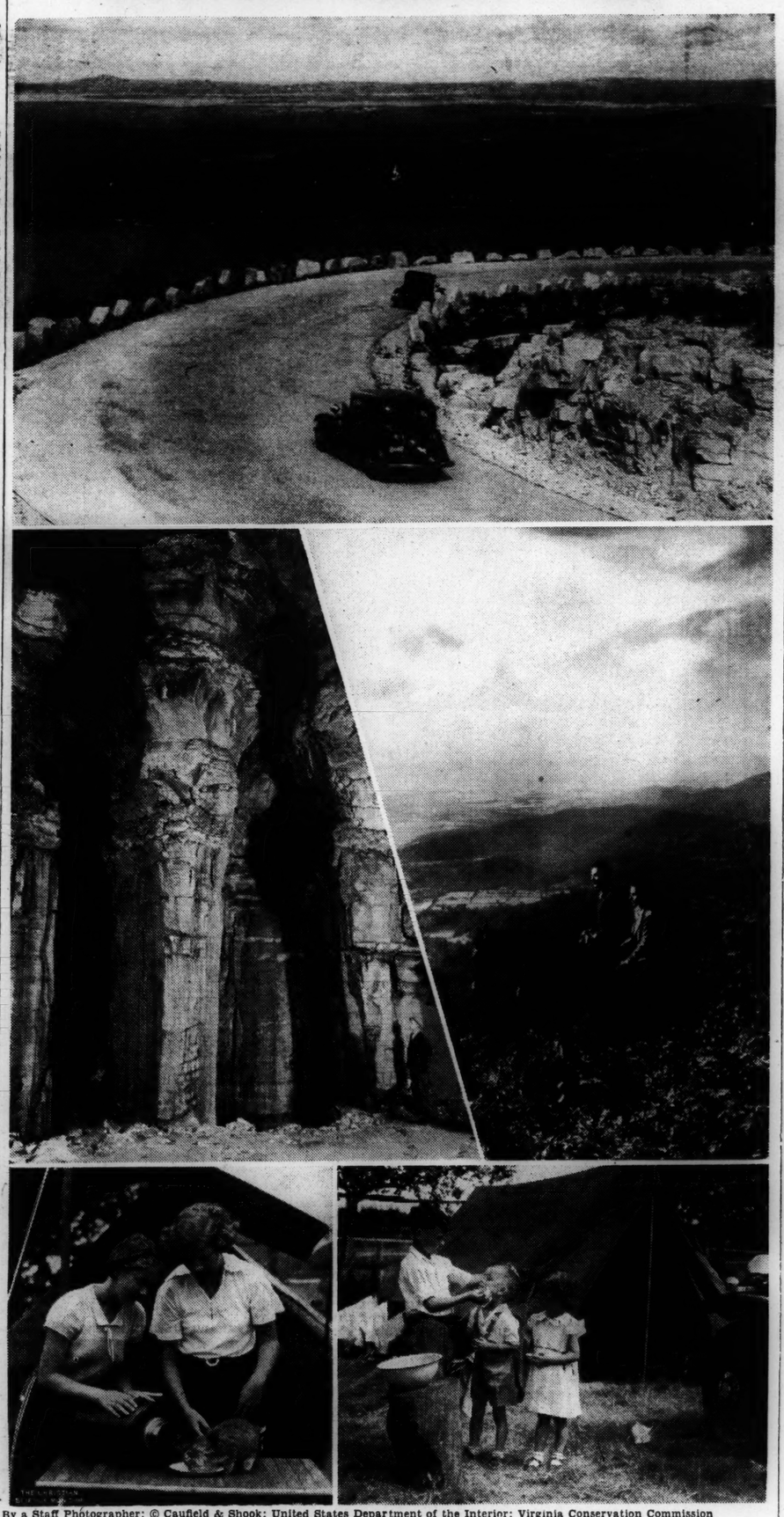
Across these mountains in 1716 the first and only order of knighthood ever initiated in this country took its swashbuckling way. These were the young bloods of Governor Spotswood's exploring expedition—"The Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe." If nothing else was accomplished, the reports they brought back to Tidewater greatly influenced the opening of a route into the country beyond the mountains, and the later settlement of the valleys beyond.

* * *

Although Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, entered the national park family last May, when Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes accepted deeds necessary for the establishment of that status, its recreational development will not begin until the remainder of the authorized maximum of 70,618 acres passes title to the United States.

World-famous since its discovery about 1798, Mammoth Cave proper was operated under private ownership until 1930, when it became the property of Kentucky. Its subterranean marvels have attracted travelers for more than a century. In 1935 it achieved new distinction when the mummy of a prehistoric man was discovered in a remote section of the labyrinth of caverns.

Off for Tour of Eastern U. S. Parks



By a Staff Photographer; © Caufield & Shook; United States Department of the Interior; Virginia Conservation Commission

Some Scenes That Greet the Eye Along the Way

Top—Up Cadillac Mountain, Acadia National Park, Maine, Highest Point on the Atlantic Seaboard
Center—At Left, "Ruins of Karnak," Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and, at Right, Two Riders on "Story Man Trail" in Shenandoah National Park, Virginia
Lower—Two Scenes Showing Camp Life in the Acadia National Park

Slow Motion Senate on Two-Hour Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—With Congress three months behind schedule, the record of the Senate this week follows:

Monday—Two-hour session.
Wednesday—30-minute session.
Friday—Met today for 35 minutes chiefly in order to adjourn till next Tuesday.

Under the Constitution neither legislative house may recess for more than three days without the consent of the other, and that, more than any specific business before it, accounted for the session today.

Not in the memory of oldest observers on Capitol Hill has Congress, and particularly the Senate, put on such listless sessions, or worked shorter hours or fewer days than at the present time. A compilation recently made shows that of the 120 possible working days since Congress convened Jan. 5 there have been 20 days when neither house met, and 51 when the Senate did not meet. Furthermore, the Senate formerly averaged about five hours a day, six days a week, or a 30-hour minimum which may soon be instituted in the new wage-hour bill.

Only 207 Hours

But in this session Senators have sat in all a total of only 207 hours, out of a theoretical 600. In short, there hasn't been an approach to the 30-hour week any time this year. The best record so far was the week of March 29, when the Senate sat five days in succession for a total of 24½ hours, busy with sit-down strikers, crop insurance and Guffey coal bills.

But that heavy week was too much for it, apparently, and under the stress and strain the senators seem to have collapsed, for the next week they met only three days, for 13 hours. The week following they met twice for three hours and 15 minutes.

The easiest week to date came in February, which took only an hour and a half's labor.

Things have picked up since then. In a burst of activity the Senate met three times in the week of April 19, for a total of six hours; the week thereafter they bounded up to eight and a half hours; and the week after that they toiled through nine hours, chiefly devoted to the extension of star mail route contracts, which was triumphantly accomplished. Whetted to sharp exertion by such a victory, the week following senators triumphantly devoted 12½ hours to floor tasks, meeting not less than four days, and passing the big agricultural appropriation bill.

Slowest on Record

That brought the Congressmen down to last week. Meanwhile the time of adjournment has steadily receded while the presumptive chores proposed by the White House have steadily increased.

But leaders take comfort. "When Congress gets moving it moves fast," is the way they put it.

Watch out for a last minute rush, some time in July.

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Coast From Alaska to Mexico Hears Call of Bridge Fiesta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28—Gaiety unleashed in full celebration of the completion of the vermilion-orange-colored bridge that spans Golden Gate, and ties San Francisco to the Redwood Empire to the northward, is ordered until June 2.

Only recently recovered from celebrating the completion of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay bridge, the city goes at this fiesta with as much enthusiasm as before. Officials note that they have not overlooked a single item in preparation for the expected crowds. Between 700,000 and 900,000 visitors are looked for at the height of the celebration. The fiesta committee, under the chairmanship of Arthur M. Brown Jr., has long been arranging a program appropriate to honor the event. To quote Mr. Brown:

"It will be a fiesta of gaiety, laughter, dancing and merry-making, with San Francisco and its picturesque Redwood Empire counties to the north holding open house and inviting the world to enter and visit for a gorgeous holiday of fun."

Races and Types Assemble

Visitors will see in processional array the brilliantly uniformed Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Alaskans and their picturesque dog teams, Eskimos in fur regalia, Indians from the desert country and the mountains, cowboys, and caballeros of Old California, the present-day conception of prehistoric cavemen of Oregon's deep caves, and thousands of marching, singing, cheering costumed paraders.

Floats will represent the history of California, and particularly of the northern part of the State. Film stars from Hollywood are scheduled to be here. The famous Motorcycle Patrol of Mexico City is expected to participate. A stadium capable of seating 25,000 persons has been erected as an especially advantageous viewpoint for the parade. The marchers after having wound about through the city in sight of thousands standing on the sidewalks or seated in windows will pass across the stadium stage, culminating the spectacle.

In the deep blue white-capped harbor, warships of the United States Navy will add color to the scene by day and brilliance by night, with their searchlight sky parade along "battleship row."

Walking Across

Set aside for Pedestrian Day was May 27, when from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., for the price of 25 cents, any and all might throng across the span and marvel at the vista out across the Pacific and back across the red-roofed city of San Francisco. After that, pedestrians pay 5 cents; motorists 50 cents.

Events planned include the following:

Fashion shows in San Francisco shops, displaying latest styles in an atmosphere festive with music and flowers.

International Night, with the foreign quarters of this cosmopolitan city each a host in a program peculiar to its national customs.

The United States Army's crack Eleventh Cavalry, Mexico City's Motorcycle Police, Indians and cowboys in daring riding exhibitions.

For the listener at home, a radio show, with airlane stars and announcing of pageant and parade events.

A Sports Fiesta, including more participants than at any held in San Francisco since the 1915 World's Fair, and larger than any sports carnival on this coast since the 1932 Olympics.

A Spring Festival for children.

Downtown buildings are to be specially lighted, with emphasis on the Fiesta's official colors of blue and gold.

The night of the 29th is set for a parade, to end at the Theater, where 25,000 ticket-holders may view the night illumination of the floats and see the lighting of the bridge in the distance.

Road Safety Urged In 14-Point Program

ASBURY PARK, N. J., May 28 (AP)—The Eastern Conference of Motor Vehicle Administrators on May 26 adopted a 14-point program designed to prevent highway accidents. Automobile manufacturers, in addition, were urged by motor vehicle chiefs from 13 states and Ontario Province, Canada, to install speedometers with three-colored faces and to put reflector buttons to outline the front of the car in the event of headlight failure at night.

The three speedometer colors urged were green from 1 to 30 miles an hour, amber from 31 to 50, and red over 50. The administrators said the colors to flash during the speeds designated would act "as a psychological deterrent against speeders."

The conference also recommended that tests for vision, ability to distinguish color and understanding of English be conducted in states where there were no drivers' licenses required.

The program was adopted after introduction by a committee composed of motor vehicle administrators Charles Harnett of New York, Walter R. Rudy of Maryland, and Michael A. Connor of Connecticut. Providence, R. I., was set as the site of the next conference in September.

Crack Railroad Train 34 Years in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 — The Manhattan Limited, one of the earliest high speed, long-distance trains, has just completed 34 years of continuous operation, during which it has covered 22,500,000 miles and transported approximately 2,500,000 passengers, according to Pennsylvania Railroad officials. It runs between New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Established in 1903, it was originally known as the Chicago Limited on the westbound run and as the Seashore Limited on the eastbound run.

View 'In' From Pacific Seen Through Strands of Steel

© Gabriel Moulin; C. W. Geiger

Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco

Suspended Roadway Clears Masts and Funnels of Vessels Entering and Leaving Harbor

Preparing to Drive Final Golden Rivet. Joseph B. Strauss, Chief Engineer (Left), Warren Shannon, Director (Right), Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District

Speeded Travel Across 'Gate' Brings Week's Coast Holiday

(Continued From Page 1)

Joseph B. Strauss, turn over his charge to the city and to the area for which it was built.

The suspension bridge, with a 4200-foot main span hung across the wind-swept Golden Gate, is finished, and this city's once peninsular isolation is ended.

Begun Jan. 5, 1933, this $35,000,000 bow of steel has long been counted on to bring the agricultural territory of the Redwood Empire to the north closer to San Francisco's markets. For years discussions have been heated as to the practicability of constructing a bridge across the Gate entrance. Those who have backed the project from the start see in its completion a real opening up of the northland territory, inasmuch as simpler and faster transportation has become available.

A week-long celebration, including the preview yesterday for pedestrians and the formal opening today, indicates how California and its sister states of the Pacific slope are accepting this addition to speedier transportation.

The Golden Gate bridge is the second work of its kind to be completed in San Francisco in the past seven months, the other being the 8¼-mile San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, opened last November.

Traffic will be able to move as rapidly across this bridge as over the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, experts say. There is, however, but one level on the Golden Gate Bridge—a six-lane roadbed and with 10-foot sidewalks. On a different plan, the Bay Bridge does not allow pedestrians, and it has a lower level for trucks and for an interurban line. It is estimated to have capacity for 70,000,000 cars and trucks—or 50 times the number crossing on ferries—in a year's time.

The Golden Gate Bridge, matching the color of the Pacific sunset, is to retain the vermilion-orange hue it has worn during its construction. The Bay Bridge, by contrast, carries the sheen of silver.

Engineers from abroad as well as America's foremost upon visiting San Francisco have expressed wonder at the ambitious task of attempting the construction of two such gigantic structures at the same time. Both bridges were declared "impossible" to construct. Particularly bold in the case of the Golden Gate Bridge was suspending the 4200-foot section across open water.

Fog, wind, and a seven-mile tide sweeping through the Golden Gate made construction hazardous and difficult. Nevertheless, until the final months, there had been but one fatality in four years. Safety nets, much like circus performers' nets, placed beneath the steel work at a cost of $82,000, have played a part in safety arrangements. The innovation is expected to be applied generally in building construction, as well as in bridge erection hereafter. Motor passengers who whiz across the 9200 feet of over-all construction at a cost of 50 cents, or pedestrians who walk across at 5 cents a fare, will hardly be able to estimate the exactitude, the patience and the daring that have gone into the laying down of this ribbon of steel. Each man's part was as important at the moment as that of the man who drew the original plans, or as that of Engineer Strauss, who supervised the whole job. This Mr. Strauss has been particularly careful to point out to interviewers all along.

San Franciscans and visitors here for the past four years who have driven out along the Presidio and to the promontories of Golden Gate Park, to watch the steady rise of the two 746-foot towers, and the gradual meeting of the girders 220 feet above the center of the swirling waters, have marveled at the precision, accuracy, and speed with which matters proceeded. That is all over now, and the community pays tribute to the builders.

It is possible for transportation to make, today, a complete circuit of San Francisco Bay on roads and bridges. The run from San Francisco north and back around through Berkeley across the Bay Bridge is estimated to require about three hours. To business men, traveling men, farmers, and the thousands of tourists who each week end and all summer trek to the deep Redwood Forests and the Pacific Northwest, the Golden Gate Bridge will mean the saving of at least half an hour's time.

"This bridge," said Earl Lee Kelly, State Director of Public Works, "is not a matter for the bay area alone, but for the benefit of California and its adjoining commonwealths." It needs to be pointed out, by the way, that this bridge was built by private capital whereas the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge was constructed by the State of California as a state highway project. The Golden Gate Bridge was financed through the Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District, which comprises the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Del Norte, San Francisco, 98 per cent of Napa County, and 35 per cent of Mendocino County.

This organization was established under the enabling act of 1923, and the district was organized in 1928 to finance and build the bridge. In 1930, a bond issue, not to exceed $35,000,000, was voted by the people of the district, and in November, 1932, the first bonds were sold, bearing interest of 4¾ per cent. To June, 1936, it is reported by the district financiers, some $26,700,000 in bonds have been sold, the maturities of which range to 1971.

It is estimated that between 700,000 and 900,000 people will see the bridge and take part in the gala fiesta between May 27 to June 2. To make a few rough measurements, the sections of the two 746-foot towers above the six-lane roadbed of the bridge are taller than the Telephone and Russ Buildings set on top of each other. Each of the two towers from their foundation beneath the swift moving current of the Gate to the gusty wind-blown tips of their tops are taller than a 65-story skyscraper. They are also 231 feet taller than the highest of the towers on the silvery San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge.

As to labor, 28,000,000 man hours are said to constitute the sum. That applies only to work on the bridge, not to additional jobs in making the 80,000 miles of cable wire length that was spun back and forth across the Gate, to hold the roadbed in place, nor to the making of the girders, nor to the manufacture of the 300,000 cubic yards of concrete used, nor to the 110,000 gallons of vermilion-orange paint.

Regarding capacity, with all six lanes filled with cars, each traveling 30 miles an hour, 250,000 vehicles could cross the bridge in 24 hours. Again as to height, a pedestrian looking over the railing to the tumbling waters below might be surprised to ascertain that he is some 266 feet above them at the center. For ships, there is a clearance of 220 feet. The Empress of Britain, recently here, passed beneath the safety nets, still up, with eight feet to spare.

It took time to construct not only the bridge itself, but the approaches at both ends as well—particularly the circuitous approach on the Marin County side through the steep hills that border the Gate. Seen from an airplane, they look like swirls from a great stem. The total length of the project is seven miles from the beginning of the approach on the San Francisco side to the end at Waldo Point, Marin County.

Nor is this the last word here on the subject of spectacular construction. Being completed is the 400-acre man-made "Treasure Island" in the middle of San Francisco Bay, which in 1939 will be the site of the Golden Gate International Exposition.

Judge Finds Sit-Down Illegal in Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 28 (AP)—Circuit Judge Charles L. Aarons ruled sit-down strikes were in violation of the Wisconsin constitution May 26 in the state's first court decision on the subject.

Judge Aarons' ruling came in the suit of Wrigley's Restaurant for an injunction to restrain the United Catering Workers Union, a Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate, from continuing a sit-down strike begun May 17.

Span Across Golden Gate Outleaps That Over Hudson River by 700 Feet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco, May 28

The bridge across San Francisco's Golden Gate has a central suspension span of 4200 feet, affirmed to be the longest ever built. The stretch surpasses that of the George Washington Bridge in New York City by 700 feet. Details of measurement are as follows:

Length over all	9200 feet
Length of main span	4200 feet
Length of side spans	1125 feet
Cost	not more than $35,000,000
Decks	One
Roadway width	60 feet (six auto lanes)
Sidewalks	two each 10½ feet wide
Clearance over high water (span center)	220 feet
Length of arch span (Fort Point)	319 feet
Height of arch span (Fort Point)	200 feet
North approach deck truss spans (total length)	875 feet
South approach deck truss spans (total length)	500 feet
Superstructure	
Height of deck above water	266 feet at center
Diameter of two suspension cables	36½ inches
Length of cables	770 feet
Number of strands	61
Number of wires in each cable	27,572
Diameter of each wire	0.196 inches
Diameter of suspender ropes	2 11-16 inches
Cost, cables, suspender ropes, etc.	$5,855,000
Height of two towers	746 feet
Weight of each tower	22,200 tons
Width of towers at base	121 feet
Cost of each tower	$3,400,000
Bridge Loads	
Capacity of two cables	430,000,000 pounds
Safety factor	2.6
Tension on each cable	63,000,000 pounds
Vertical load on pier shafts	165,000,000 pounds
Horizontal wind force resistance at tower tops (90-mile wind)	1,900,000 pounds
(Highest wind recorded in San Francisco, 55 miles per hour, of short duration)	
Designed deck deflection (rise or fall)	10 feet
Designed wind sway, or horizontal deflection	21.25 feet
Quantity of Material	
Steel	100,000 tons
Cable wire length	80,000 miles
Concrete	300,000 cubic yards
Paint	110,000 gallons
Excavation	510,000 cubic yards
Concrete roadway	725,000 square feet
Man hours of labor	28,000,000
Annual automobile capacity	70,000,000
Annual truck and bus capacity	6,000,000

House and Senate Split on Plan For Federal Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Unable to agree on the type of legislation necessary to carry through President Roosevelt's far-reaching executive reorganization proposals, the split between House and Senate leaders on the subject threatens to block the whole matter at this session.

Heretofore Senate and House committees have been holding joint sessions, but their disagreement has reached the point where they have parted company on matters of procedure. The Senate will go ahead with an omnibus bill, while the House group seeks to frame four separate measures for individual passage. Another point of issue is the desire of the Senate group to have open hearings, while the House wanted to continue the exploratory discussions.

As the situation now stands:

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority floor leader, leader of the Senate group announced he would introduce his omnibus measure within 10 days.

Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri leader of the House committee, said the subject matter would be split into four bills, to be introduced "in the very near future."

Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, with little confidence in either group, went on with the preparation of his own series of bills for consolidations, in which the emphasis is more upon possible economies than upon abbreviating the federal services.

All immediate signs point to an eventual deadlock on the matter.

End of Old 'Chinatown' Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—The establishment of a cultural center in New York's Chinatown that would completely change the popular conception of this section from that of a "side show for visitors in rubberneck wagons" is under consideration today, following a proposal by Ben Howe, chairman of the City Fusion Party and chairman of the Inter-Racial Conference Committee.

Speaking at a dinner at the Gee Kong Restaurant, 41 Mott Street, held in his honor and in the interests of recreational facilities for the children of Chinatown last night, Mr. Howe declared that sightseers carry away the "wrong impression" of Chinatown.

He recommended that a public building be erected for the Chinese in this area which would do justice to the contributions of China in art and education, at the same time providing recreational opportunity for the children of the neighborhood.

Playground Recommended

"There are 1600 children in Chinatown," he said. "They attend American public schools in the morning. Chinese schools in the afternoon and play in anything but the right surroundings for them. They are entitled to the same advantages which other children of this city have but they are not getting them.

"There should be a playground for them. I think we should work with Chinese associations and build them a public building of some sort, whether theater or Joss House, that could become a cultural center.

"These children, removed from their old environment, could get Chinese culture in a building in which they could grow up. This could be distinctly Chinatown."

Mr. Howe concluded with urging support for a movement to provide better housing in Chinatown, where he said, "Almost every building is an old-law tenement."

Consul-General Speaks

Dr. Tsune-Chi Yu, Chinese Consul-General here, spoke of the exchange between the west and the east which is bringing happiness to China and to the United States. But good citizenship, he explained, cannot be developed in the wrong environment.

"It is our duty and the duty of the citizens of New York to improve the environment for those who have not the right opportunity to develop themselves," he said. "There is one truth that is the answer to every problem. If you try to do something, you may have the hope of accomplishing it. If you do not try, you can never accomplish it."

The movement to improve conditions in Chinatown was initiated by the Chinese of this neighborhood, a group of leaders who have asked their American friends to help them in this, it was brought out by Edward Corsi, Deputy Commissioner of Public Welfare.

Drive Upon Bethlehem Delayed by Steel Union

PITTSBURGH, May 28 (AP)—The National Steel Corporation and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation—employing between them 107,000 men—will be the last major steel producers against which the Steel Workers Organizing Committee will concentrate its drive for signed collective bargaining contracts.

Leaders at union headquarters made this statement yesterday while Philip Murray, chairman of the steel forces of John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization, directed the largest strike since the start of the steel campaign last June.

One factor in any future move Mr. Murray makes against these two companies, union leaders said, will be the outcome of complaints made against them with the National Labor Relations Board.

The union has charged both companies with interference in its organizational activities.

Bethlehem, with 85,000 employees, is the largest steel company independent of the United States Steel Corporation. National employs about 22,000 men.

Golden Gate Fair Chairman

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28—Chairmanship of the Foreign Participation Committee of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition—A Pageant of the Pacific—was bestowed on William F. Humphrey, president of the Tidewater Associated Oil Company, it is announced here by Leland W. Cutler, exposition president.

Washington 'Working Press' Bans Confidential Tipsters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—"Tipsters" and writers of "confidential letters" have this week received warning from two organizations of Washington newspapermen that they must not trade on the credentials of the working press.

The executive committee of the White House Correspondents' Association, which controls admission to President Roosevelt's press conference, last night voted to ban from membership and refuse admission to all persons "engaged for profit, directly or indirectly, in the dissemination of confidential information."

The board of governors of the National Press Club, a powerful organization in whose behalf the National Press Building was erected, and which has unimpeached standing, are also considering for suspension or expulsion the case of an individual who disseminated confidential letters alleged to be scurrilous and unpublishable.

Hits Integrity of News

These actions were precipitated by the circulation of reports, in the form of confidential letters, pertaining to President Roosevelt's health and otherwise relating to the Chief Executive. The reports, if true, would have reflected most seriously on the integrity and ability of the hundreds of newspaper men and women in Washington, who had conveyed none of the alleged information to their newspapers. Had the allegations been correct, or even published, they would have caused a national uproar and scandal.

There exists, emanating from Washington and elsewhere, a number of "confidential" letter services with a total circulation probably running to many thousands. The best known service has been established for some six years and is mainly a serious attempt to interpret and forecast events by a responsible staff. There is no particular reason why the information circulated by this service should not be published and some of it has been, but apparently the product is more salable to business men and others by being labeled 'confidential" or the equivalent.

Other "confidential" letters, however, are of a far different type and are filled with bitter, venomous attacks on the present Administration. The attacks would not matter, if they were not based on alleged information much of which is fantastically and easily disproved.

Recent Development

Confidential letters of this type are a recent product, partially a result of the confusion in which many business men found themselves facing as a result of new activities in Washington. They demanded interpretation and the response went to extremes.

The market for such letters persists, largely among bitter opponents of the New Deal who seem to be wishful readers. The craving for "inside stuff" and "confidential information" is met by circulation of material which would almost repudiate itself if published in the columns of any reputable newspaper.

Issuance of these letters is a standing criticism of the press, Republican and Democratic alike, for it raises the question: "Why don't the papers print this information?" The answer is that the information is almost always unprovable and frequently demonstrably untrue.

The decision of the White House Correspondents' Association executive committee, taken unanimously, was signed by Walter Trohan, a correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, president of the association.

Garden Council Elects

CLEVELAND, May 28 (AP) — The National Council of State Garden Clubs elected officers and made awards for distinction in gardening at its closing session May 26. New officers included Mrs. O. W. Dynes of Chicago, president; Mrs. Alden Vose of Connecticut, vice-president; and Mrs. Joseph C. Leach of Massachusetts, regional vice-president.

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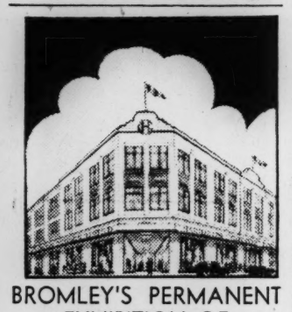

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Lecture on Christian Science by Richard J. Davis, C. S.

Richard J. Davis, C. S., of Chicago, Ill., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Healing Message to a World in Need," this noon in the Colonial Theater, Boston.

The lecturer was introduced by Florence Siever Middaugh, C. S., Second Reader, who said:

Friends:

This lecture is given under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. You are most welcome.

In her book "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 303:20) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Jesus taught and proved that what feeds a few feeds all. His life-work subordinated the material to the spiritual, and he left his legacy of truth to mankind." Christian Science is teaching mankind how to claim this rich heritage.

We have with us today a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, who will speak to us on the subject of Christian Science—and its practical application to human needs. The subject of his lecture is "Christian Science: Its Healing Message to a World in Need."

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

It is probable that every man or woman in this audience, if questioned, would admit that the last few years have brought great changes in his way of thinking, his manner of living, and his attitude on many subjects. He could tell you of deep and difficult experiences, of adjustments, and situations which he never dreamed would be his. In practically all civilized countries, people have been called upon to face unusual problems and are still confronted with great difficulties.

Greatest Spiritual Revolution of All Time

To the thoughtful observer what appears at first glance as an economic, industrial, and social revolution is basically not that at all. Consciously or unconsciously, the fact is being driven home to all of us that we are taking part in and witnessing the greatest moral and spiritual revolution of all times. This does not mean that humanity is abandoning or forsaking morals, or a moral position, although if judged merely by surface evidence, this might appear to be the case. As a matter of fact, what is really taking place is a quickened sense of moral and social responsibility. This great change means the forsaking of traditions of thought and conduct which are bad. It means the discarding of dishonest and ignoble ideals of business and government. It means the abandonment of false class and social distinctions. It means, in short, the abolition of selfishness in human thinking. The immediate manifestation may appear to be a great mental disturbance, but the ultimate result is far beyond our present ability to foresee and comprehend.

In their search for spiritual light, thousands of people today have found the consciousness of good, the kingdom of heaven, through their study of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, undoubtedly, next to the Bible, the most widely circulated and discussed book in the world. Nearly all these individuals were led to take up the study of Christian Science in times of dire physical, financial, or moral need. The very fact that Science and Health has provoked such widespread discussion and argument is evidence that there is something in the book that is stirring human thought. Christian Scientists do not feel that it is necessary to defend their textbook. It stands on its own fruitage and accomplishment, the honest and grateful testimony of intelligent men and women, the world over, who have been lifted out of disease, sin, and countless other difficulties, through the power and operation of spiritual law, as revealed in that book.

Discoverer and Discovery Of Christian Science

Human nature, curiously enough, often leads people to base their estimate of Christian Science and its Discoverer on what they have gleaned from sermons or books which are unfriendly and incorrect in statement. And yet, if you wished to really know about the teachings of the Methodist or Baptist church, would you not attend the services of those churches and accept an honest statement from those competent to give it? Christian Science asks no fairer treatment than this.

Since Mrs. Eddy discovered Christian Science there has been an increasing multitude of people, in all parts of the earth, who gratefully acknowledge that they owe their health, happiness, supply, and regenerated lives to the consecration and devotion of that great woman. Today the world is beginning to accord to her the place she deserves as the greatest spiritual leader of the age. And many people not Christian Scientists recognize the influence and evidence of her spiritual teaching on human consciousness. A tree is known by its fruit, and the fruitage of Mrs. Eddy's life is already seen in what is comparatively a short time, in the grea humanitarian movement of which she is the sole Founder and Leader. Her teachings lead this movement today, and will continue to lead it, through the centuries, because her character, ideals, and her teachings are expressed in her writings, and to these writings every devoted Christian Scientist turns for the inspiration and guidance which will carry him forward toward greater spiritual achievement.

In 1866, Mary Baker Eddy proclaimed to an almost wholly unbelieving world that there was a Science or demonstrable understanding of Mind, a Science of thinking. She asserted that there was a law of divine Spirit back of this Science. She declared also that if men would study that law and understand it, they would find that it could be successfully applied throughout the entire range of human experience, and she based these statements on her own success in healing many cases of disease and other difficulties. Through reason, logic, and spiritual revelation she arrived at the conclusion that Mind, self-existent and eternal Mind, was the primary cause of all true being or existence. She perceived also that if the cause or Principle of all being was Mind, so, logically, the effect of Mind would be mental. In other words, infinite Mind or divine cause would express or reveal itself only in a universe of ideas, a thought universe. Hence, she enunciated that tremendous statement of pure metaphysics (Science and Health, p. 468), "All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." Realizing that a basic spiritual cause could produce or reveal only a spiritual effect or creation, she saw that the whole world or universe of sense or matter, with all its discords, sin, and death, was not the reality of existence, but a false illusive state of consciousness, which the light of Truth would dissipate.

Mrs. Eddy took no halfway position. She perceived clearly the allness of Spirit, Mind, and the consequent nothingness or unreality of evil or matter, and there she stood. And there Christian Science stands today, challenging the honest investigation of any thoughtful person.

Real Man Revealed As Image of God

Christian Science, starting on the premise that all is Mind and its manifestation, declares that man exists spiritually and eternally as idea in the infinite Mind. It clears up the mystery and confusion surrounding the origin of man, and satisfactorily explains the two conflicting accounts of creation in the Bible. Spiritually interpreted, and at the same time coinciding with reason, it states that the only real creation must be the spiritual, the one described in the first chapter of Genesis, where man is declared to be the exact and perfect image of God. God being Spirit, man is spiritual, the likeness of infinite Spirit. God being Mind, man is the image or reflection of infinite Mind. God being Life, man is forever conscious of Life. God being Truth, man is the expression or embodiment of all true being.

We all of us admit that we can think. We know that we are in possession of that wonderful and divine faculty, the power to think. This should be and is the indication to us of man's divinely mental origin and identity as idea. Divine consciousness is primal. Without consciousness and the power to think we have no proof whatever of existence.

Since man, then, is fundamentally mental, does it not seem strange that scholars and material scientists should have devoted so much time and energy in the endeavor to trace the origin of man and life always in matter? Why do they not look and search for a spiritual and mental cause?

One needs only to read a few books and articles by physicists and other thinkers of the day to see the confused wanderings of these worthy men in a matter maze. They never seem to find the way out. Like a will-o'-the-wisp, it is always just a little ahead of them, and it always will be as long as they continue to base their search on a matter-premise.

Changing Viewpoints Of Material Science

Material scientists will tell you that all there is to man is electrical energy, that you and I and the rest of the world are nothing but a lot of electric sparks. Do you like that? Do you like to think of yourself as nothing more than a group of electrons? Where does the nobility of man, his character and accomplishment, show forth in such a concept of the universe? Do you not see how absurd and futile such reasoning is? And it is futile because God, or Mind, is wholly ignored as the basic factor in existence. How ridiculous to reason that the genius of Shakespeare, the music of Beethoven, or the art of Raphael derived their source or sprang from electrical energy! Truly, the wisdom of this world is found to be foolishness with God. There is some encouragement, however, in the fact that recently a few able men, physicists and electrical inventors, have, in some measure, reasoned themselves out of false theories and begun to recognize that, beyond and above all their material delving and investigation, one fact remains—untouched and undisturbed—namely, that Mind is, that Mind exists as the primary and, to them, unexplained basic cause of creation.

There has always seemed to be resistance to our teaching that matter is unreal. Well, my friends, an eminent scholar, not a Christian Scientist, describes matter as "holes in the ether." If this be true, the man who insists so positively that he has and wants a matter body and a material existence is virtually contending for a body made up of "holes in the ether." Now, how substantial is that?

Personally, I prefer to think of man as Mrs. Eddy so wonderfully describes him in Science and Health (p. 258) as "the infinite idea forever developing itself, broadening and rising higher and higher from a boundless basis." Such a concept is certainly more inspiring, yes, and more actually tangible, than a man made up of holes in the ether, or of electrons.

The fact that you can think is deduced from the fact that you think, because the divine Mind is enabling you to think. When this truth is once grasped, it opens up the infinite resources of Mind that lie at hand for man as God's image or reflection. If man is, as Christian Science declares, "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas" (Science and Health, p. 475), there is no limit or restriction placed upon his reflection of divine intelligence. His unity with Mind endows him with the ability to reflect divine originality and perpetual spontaneity. God's man is not a slave to false mental manipulation, but possesses divine power to think and act rightly. The understanding of Christian Science gives us inherent power to think things through, and determines the origin, source, and acceptance of every thought. In so doing we perceive how, through divine Mind, we can gain the only true victory over sin, disease, and death, and how, through the action and operation of spiritual thinking, what appears as healing takes place. We all know that sin has to be thought before it can express itself in sinful action. So, too, disease, fear, and every evil and afflictive condition is traceable to a wrong mental state entertained. This wrong mental state Christian Science terms false belief.

Spiritual Healing Rests on Divine Mind

Sixty years ago Mrs. Eddy stood alone, proclaiming that divine Mind was the primary cause and the sole factor in spiritual healing, the basis on which Christ Jesus healed the sick and raised the dead. Today the best physicians are awakening to the mental element in sickness, although by putting everything on a material basis they are by no means able to cope with it, since disease can only be permanently healed by spiritually removing the mental cause.

Some of the reputable doctors in the world today are studying constantly the part that fear and destructive emotions play in producing disease, and several have openly and honestly commended Christian Science for its teaching on this subject.

Spiritual-Mindedness Is Cure and Preventive

Now, Paul, centuries ago in his Epistle to the Romans, recognized the effect of evil thought on the body, and, what is more important, gave the remedy when he said, "To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace." In other words, he indicated that material-mindedness is the foundation of all sickness, while spiritual-mindedness is the cure, and not only the cure but an ever-operative preventive. For years Christian Science has declared that every diseased condition is the result of incorrect thinking, that is, thoughts of fear, doubt, anxiety, irritation, and so on, and that what appears as a specific disease is not really a material state but the externalization of wrong thinking, perhaps unconsciously cherished or held to by the individual. How clear it is, then, that the cause of disease being mental, its cure also must and can be found only in the mental or spiritual realm. Christian Science shows us therefore that we are not dealing with a material physical manifestation at all, but wholly with certain mental states calling themselves material. As has been said, some clear-sighted doctors have begun to see the destructive nature of evil thoughts or emotions on the body, but they do not understand how to bring about a cure, because evil thoughts seem as real to them as good ones. In view of the fact that disease and every inharmonious condition appear because human beings are cherishing or holding on to some incorrect thought or emotion, how imperative it becomes for every one of us to turn the searchlight into our mental homes!

Let us therefore consider for a moment some of these destructive emotions and their effects, and let us see how they may be eliminated by Christian Science. Fear, of course, is the most basic erroneous mental state common to men. And why are men afraid? Primarily because, instead of understanding and believing in the oneness and allness of God or good, they are believing in the existence of an evil power. They believe that evil exists as an entity, and of course suffer the result of their accepted delusion. If fear expresses itself in rigidity or tension in the human body, if it can quicken or impede the circulation, or produce other physical effects, think, my friends, what can happen to your body this instant as the consciousness of Love's allness and omnipresence replaces the delusive state of apprehension, anxiety, worry, or terror. There is but one way to get rid of fear, and that is through the perception and realization that God is, as Christian Science teaches, All-in-all.

Christian Science Alters Material View of Money

Paul, in his letters to Timothy, touched on what is probably the most disturbing belief in modern civilization, when he wrote, "The love of money is the root of all evil: which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows." What a multitude of people could rise and tell us today of experiences where the difficulties arising from the love of money, its presence, or its absence, have pierced them through with many sorrows! But it is to be noted that it is not money in itself, but the love of it and the materiality attached to it that bring our trouble. When properly understood, Christian Science greatly alters our ideas about money, its value, its purpose, and its use. In fact, the more we know of true spiritual substance the less emphasis we place on the false concept of it. The continuing crises over money in the last few years should teach humanity that there is something basically wrong in the world's attitude about it, and that something must occur that will lift thought above dollars, pounds, or francs, into an appreciation of true values.

It is the longing and desire for an easy and a pleasant time, which mortals believe money can bring them, that causes many of the heartaches and the tragedies of life, most of them not on the surface. In the background of many families there will be found the shadow of unhappiness which the possession of too much money or the lack of it brings, as well as the quarrels, the disputes, and inharmony arising from a false sense of what constitutes true substance.

I was once told by a banker who had much to do with the handling of wills and trusts that back of that work in every bank lay hundreds of cases of discord, feuds, and hatreds between families, relatives, and former friends, and he, knowing the effect of wrong thinking on people's lives and their bodies, commented on the sad physical results and disease which spring from these inharmonies—all emanating from the love of money.

There is nothing in the teaching of Christian Science that makes a virtue of poverty. It is just as incorrect to be materially poor as to be materially rich. Both states of mind—and they are states of mind—are wrong, and both must be changed. An intense belief in the lack of material things is just as mortally mental as the intense belief in the possession of large quantities of them. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that so-called rich people are not necessarily material and worldly because they have financial means. On the other hand, it is evident that a so-called poor person may be extremely worldly if he is holding in thought an ungratified desire for material possessions, a longing for a life of ease in matter and the envy and jealousy that accompanies such a mental state.

In the light of Christian Science, the world's values as to what constitutes happiness, success, and prosperity are incorrect. We are beginning to see that a million right thoughts in consciousness are a far more substantial, tangible, and happifying fortune than a million dollars in a bank. No stock market crash nor bank failure can take away this fortune from a man nor reduce his perpetual income of good. We see that the most valuable bonds are the bonds of peace and perfectness, and that the real bank is the treasury of divine consciousness. There the spiritual resources of Mind constitute a permanent reserve that will never be exhausted.

Sustaining Love of Good Never Fails

There are not many of us but have experienced loss of money or property in some form or other and possibly it has seemed like a hard and bitter experience. But as Mrs. Eddy so beautifully reminds us in Science and Health (p. 574), "The very circumstance, which your suffering sense deems wrathful and afflictive, Love can make an angel entertained unawares." This angel, or divine blessing, is expressing itself today in an increased appreciation of real spiritual values and in a change of ideals. We, as individuals, cannot and should not want to escape this purifying process which is leading us to see mankind's great need. Speaking to his disciples, Jesus said, "What shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul?" So, are we not gaining a great blessing when we perceive that personal losses have been exchanged for spiritual gains? We are learning the futility of leaning on bank accounts, incomes and salaries, and learning rather to lean on the sustaining love of good which never fails.

Spiritual understanding shows us how we may live from the standpoint of infinity, how to think from the standpoint of infinity. Lifting thought to that spiritual altitude, is there such a thing as panic or fear in the infinite universe of good? Infinite Love is certainly not going into bankruptcy, nor is infinite Spirit having a depression or in economic turmoil. If we lift our thinking to the hills of spiritual revelation from whence truly cometh our help, what do we see and recognize? Infinity declaring and uttering its divine glory, in harmony and order, expressing itself in affluence and abundance! How could there be lack in infinity—the infinity of divine substance which never fails nor falls short.

Healing of the Nations Through Divine Love

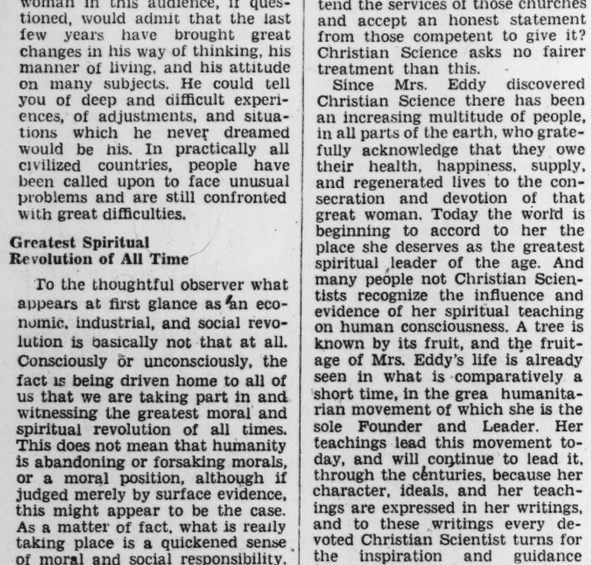
The most outstanding expression of government today is the general swing of thought to intense nationalism. It cannot, however, be the intention of divine Love, the Father of all being, to produce separation or to forestall unity of thought and action among the peoples of earth at a time when such action is so essential. There is no spiritual or scientific basis for the division of God's children into hundreds of races, nations, and languages, and in the United States, made up as it is of representatives of all countries, we are demonstrating what may be demonstrated everywhere: that the people of many nations and tongues can dwell together in peace and unity as one great human family or nation. Because we have one God, have we not all one common parentage? As Paul declared to the Athenians, "God that made the world and all things therein, . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." While respecting all that is good and fine in every nation, it must be seen that nationalism as we see it today is a glorification of a false and material origin of man, a glorification, and even a worship, of racial, national, and class distinctions. Nationalism is a kind of pride, just as it appears sometimes in individuals, who exalt themselves in pride of family, and invariably are looking at others with contempt and scorn.

Spiritual Strength Essential to Progress

Like individuals, all nations must become aware of their faults and shortcomings. Only in this way can we grow and develop that spiritual and moral strength essential to national progress. All countries have had unpleasant experiences in relations with others, but this does not mean that they should isolate themselves and withdraw right and proper cooperation with other nations. Understanding is all that is necessary to a right sense of unity, and lack of understanding is all that can prevent it.

No two people would hate or dislike each other if somewhere in thought there was not an element of fear. Fear is the archenemy back of all repulsions and misunderstandings. It is fear that makes nations compete, contend, strive, hate, and envy one another, always fear. But it may well be asked: Has Mind in its infinite wisdom and love provided for a cruel and frightful contest and struggle among its ideas? Does infinity know anything about national divisions, racial discriminations, or class distinctions? Does the harmony of infinite being know any of these things? To all of these, Truth declares: "I never knew you: depart from me, ye [false beliefs] that work iniquity."

We cannot establish a better type of government in America or elsewhere, if its basis be material. Real government exists and is to be found only in an understanding of the All-God. Mrs. Eddy has written in her textbook (Science and Health, p. 425), "Consciousness constructs a better body when faith in matter has been conquered." It may also be said that consciousness constructs a better government when faith in matter has been conquered; constructs a better industrial, economic, and financial plan; all of this, when faith in matter has been conquered. The basis of healing is not an anxious contemplation of a struggling fearful world, but a looking away from matter, matter body, matter government, matter possessions. It is the establishment of that divine consciousness, the kingdom of heaven. In that kingdom or consciousness of God, we find perfect and peaceful government, freedom, and joyfulness of action—all right relationships and co-operation of God's ideas, infinite abundance, contentment, and self-completeness.



Creator of a New Arabia

TRAVEL for June features this extraordinary tale of one of the most astonishing men of today. The homeless son of an outlawed family, Ibn Saud is today the most powerful figure in the Moslem world, king of an empire which extends from Palestine to Aden and from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea. ***Also in the June Issue:***

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What's Ahead in Travel

In issues which will appear in the near future you cannot afford to miss Modern Economic and Social Developments in Mexico; Sky-Riding in the Philippines; The Longest Trail in the World, a foot road along the crest of the Sierras; New Republics in the Ancient East, the modern transformation of Syria; Pygmies of the Ituri Forest; Terrestrial Craters of the Moon, and many other equally fascinating features.

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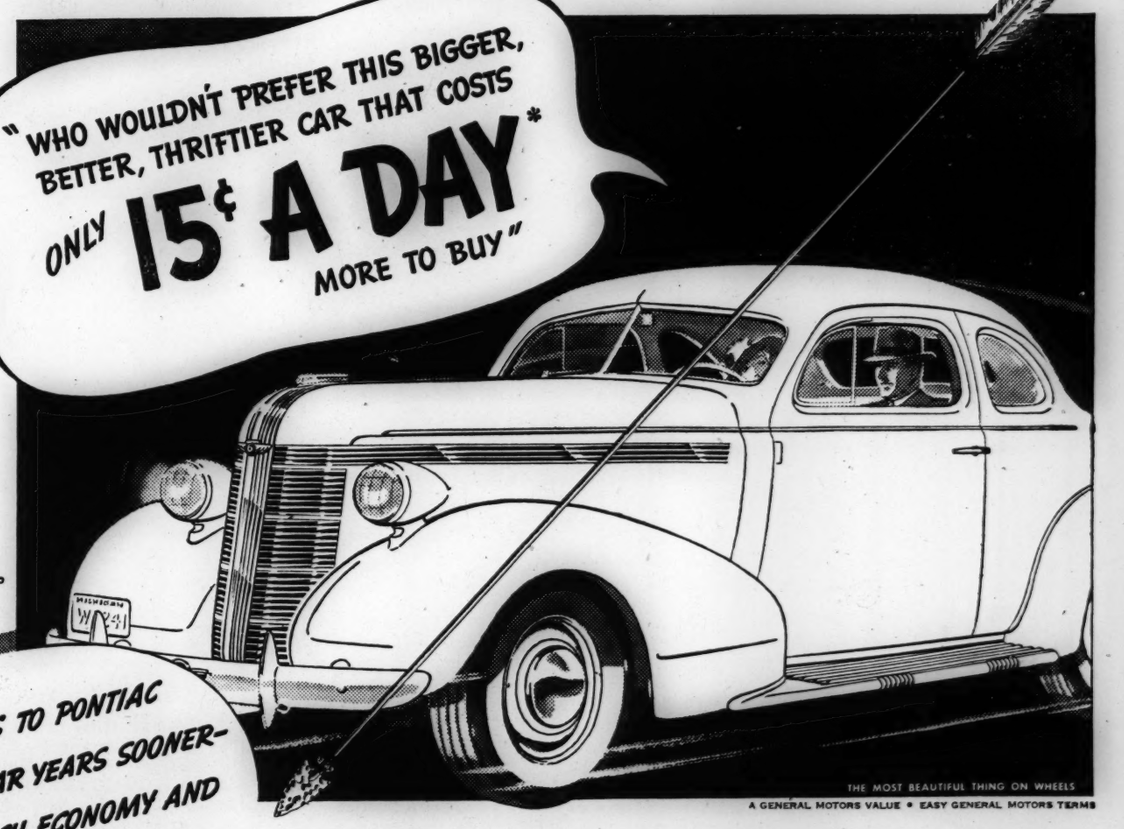

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LaGuardia Dominates Field As G. O. P. Splits on Mayoralty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—The differences among New York City Republicans over the nomination of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia for re-election were ripening to feudistic proportions here today, making for a certain amount of good feeling in the Democratic clubhouses.

In these quarters, however, even as among the dissident Republican elements, the real factor in the forthcoming race is the Fusion mayor. No matter how the 1937 election may come out, he is sure to wage a strong fight, and at the moment dominates the field, although he has not yet committed himself to run again.

The Republicans—die hards included, who never did like Mr. LaGuardia, and, since his New Deal heresies, would not now support him under any circumstances—are aware of the pre-eminence of his position. Today, however, it is a battle royal between such ranking figures as Charles E. Hughes Jr., George Z. Medalie, Thomas D. Thacher and Charles H. Tuttle, and an equally ranking right winger like Ruth Pratt, National Committeewoman. Kenneth F. Simpson, New York County chairman, is in the middle of the melee, with a campaign policy statement putting him exactly on the top rail of the party fence.

Neither side likes Mr. Simpson at this stage, the anti-LaGuardiaists crying for the stiffest opposition to anyone save the strictest, most dyed-in-the-wool Republican, and the pro-LaGuardiaists assailing this view as an "abdication" of civic responsibility and charging Mr. Simpson with a plan to support the "Tammany slate."

Republicans Weak

Meanwhile, with five and one-half times less Republicans than Democrats enrolled in New York City, most observers are seeing the intra-party tempest as proportioned to a teapot.

The party has even lesser local stature today than five years ago, when it gave way to the LaGuardia candidacy, but in the eyes of those Republicans who see the City Hall hero of that "crusade" more New Deal today than the New Deal the blame for this is strictly with Mr. LaGuardia.

If he had not repaid the loyal Republican support of 1933 with a strictly self-sufficient administration and an absolutely non-Republican attitude in national affairs, they contend, the major party in New York City might well carry the initials, G. O. P. This being the argument, they see no point in not taking a similar attitude in the moment of retaliation this year of grace at last affords them.

Mr. Simpson has taken the view that it is six-of-one and half-a-dozen of-the-other with him as far as endorsing Mr. LaGuardia is concerned; that while the Fusion mayor has made a good executive, "thrown out the grafters, the chiselers and the crooks, and tried earnestly to see that the city got full value for its money," he prefers to sit back and await developments. In its final evolution, he counsels, the situation might even justify Republican support of a Democratic nominee not too closely identified with either Tammany Hall or the New Deal.

The Mayor's Republican supporters today had taken violent issue with this to the tune of the 1933 battle cry for a nonpartisan anti-Tammany administration and the declaration that the LaGuardia regime has afforded exactly that. They denounce Mr. Simpson as surrendering to Tammany and its allies in the city's other four counties with their "disgraceful record and cynical attitude in municipal government."

"These organizations, opposed to the present administration of the city, created the evils which Chairman Simpson admits the Mayor has eradicated," Mr. Hughes and his co-signers declared in a statement today. "Their embittered opposition to the new city charter has only emphasized their refusal to accept any semblance of local government that is free from graft and incompetence."

Then, taking note of Mr. Simpsons challenge to Democratic leaders to make a choice of candidate that might interest Republicans, his critics assert he is prepared, if necessary, to have the Republican party in New York County support a Tammany ticket and turn over to that organization not only the mayoralty but also the Board of Estimate and the borough offices." They call on all Republicans in the city to resist this policy as "the degradation of the principles for which they have fought so well and so long in New York City."

Clubhouse Forum Stormy

An effort this week to give open Republican forum to the mayoral candidacy issue at the 15 Assembly District clubhouse, which centers the party's strength here, nearly developed into a free-for-all, and a motion to vote on whether or not party endorsement should again be given to Mr. LaGuardia was sidetracked on a technicality.

The record of that meeting remains, therefore, a mere chronicle of "LaGuardia political virtues and vices" as Republicans today list them. Cardinal offenses, of course, are support of Franklin D. Roosevelt for President in two elections and his interest in founding the American Labor Party as a New York pro-Roosevelt agency.

The latter group, a vigorous factor in the independent mayoral movement here, has not announced its candidate as yet, but today had scheduled a city-wide Thursday night radio series on "the inside story of city government," to begin June 3. Featured speakers include the Mayor and his department heads.

In Democratic quarters today there was no evidence that the Republican differences had altered the estimate of the election situation this fall. Republicans united or divided, the formidable objective of the machine's offensive remains Mayor LaGuardia.

Jobs for Graduates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Prof. T. R. Hart of the textile faculty of State College here, is authority for the fact that, owing to the growth and expansion of the cotton and rayon industries of North Carolina, more calls are being made for trained help for various mill departments than can be supplied by the school. He said all graduates this year will be assigned to a position before he receives his diploma.

Pay Out of Taxes Urged to Replace Pension Reserve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28—The present form of the federal Social Security Act is unsound and could be improved, M. A. Linton, president of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, told the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association at its forty-third annual meeting in Hotel Traymore here today.

Mr. Linton, who is a member of the newly created Advisory Council on Social Security, appointed by United States Senator Pat Harrison, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board, remarked that "validation of the Act by the Supreme Court places the seal of approval on the quest of the American people for collective economic security." In further comment, he said:

"There can now be no doubt of the constitutionality of providing old-age security for workers. There is, however, considerable doubt whether the program as now constituted will accomplish its purpose, either effectively or economically. For instance, the reserve system is not realistically sound, as shown by the experience of the Swedish and British Governments.

"The creation of a huge reservoir of $47,000,000,000 invested in government bonds simply means that the government debt can never be reduced below the limits of the reserve; and the interest on the government bonds will have to be paid out of current taxation. Then, why not pay the old-age benefits out of current taxation? Why not do away with the top-heavy reserve system altogether, allowing the present national debt to be retired in the usual manner through the application of general revenue funds?"

Mr. Linton also held that the present plan "provides glaring inequalities in benefits that will not meet with popular approval when they are generally known." In explanation, he added:

"For instance, a worker earning $150 a month and retiring at the age of 65 in 1942, will receive only $20 a month. A worker earning the same sum and reaching 65 in 1982 will receive $65 a month. This means that men nearing old age today will be provided with inadequate pensions, while a reserve is being built up to take care of the workers of tomorrow.

"The present form of reserve system should be replaced by a pay-as-you-go system that would provide adequate pensions now, as well as in the future."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York

Jamestown—Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays, 9:15 p. m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 10:05 p. m., WJTN, 1210kc.

Imperial Parley Split on League? Washington Sees Lack of Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Differences in the attitude of the members of the British Commonwealth toward the League of Nations are understood on good authority to have developed at the Imperial Conference in London. Events are being carefully watched here with an eye to their influence on trends toward a sounder peace relationship.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, is understood to favor converting the League into a purely consultative body.

Canada is reported to be disposed to the same point of view, but other dominions, particularly New Zealand, apparently retain a greater devotion to the conception of the League as at present constituted.

It is clear that there is no unanimity within the British Commonwealth as to the most desirable form of revision of the League. An analysis of the responses which the Dominions and Britain made to the request from the League headquarters for suggestions for modification, compiled in the State Department, establish this policy.

All for Modifications

New Zealand favored strengthening Article XVI under which sanctions were applied against Italy. Canada favored weakening Article XVI. Britain did not commit itself on this, but favored strengthening Article XI providing for consultation in the event of war or threat of war, by implication therefore indicating a preference for consultation as opposed to coercion. However, Britain, Canada and New Zealand all favored modifications designed to make the League acceptable to the United States and all other nonmembers. To accomplish this would obviously require modifications away from sanctions and coercion. Australia and South Africa have not made their positions clear on these questions.

Whether the League in any other form would be acceptable to American public opinion is a doubtful question. The State Department is not interested in the Imperial Conference deliberations with this thought prominently in mind. But both the State Department and the White House are actively interested in the broad question of European peace on which the League question bears heavily.

Interview With Duce

It is learned in this connection that the Italian Embassy informed the State Department of the unusual interview accorded by Premier Mussolini to William Philip Simms previous to its publication in the United States yesterday and that Fulvio Suvich, the Italian Ambassador, called at the Department in connection with the interview and stressed the Italian Government's opinion of its importance.

The interview contained the same suggestion that President Roosevelt take the initiative in calling a world conference which was in the statement made recently following a conference in Berlin between Reichsführer Hitler and George Lansbury, veteran British Laborite.

In connection with these proposals President Roosevelt has himself recently implied that the time is not yet ripe for any such initiative on his part, but that conditions are improving. He is believed not to have dismissed forever the idea of a conference of representatives of the big nations and by no means to have rejected the possibility of some action on his part when the time seems more favorable.

Officials who are studying this question visualize the possibility that a revision of the League, perhaps along the line that Britain favors, might be an important part of a new general European settlement which wolud put the Continent's peace on a more stable basis than at present. It is clear that America will be expected to make some contribution toward this settlement. What will be asked, and what can be granted, are questions receiving careful attention here.

Senate Quiz Looms for Ford

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Henry Ford may have an opportunity to explain his labor attitude to a Senate committee before the present Committee for Industrial Organization union drive in Dearborn, Mich., is concluded.

The Senate Civil Liberties Committee, of which Robert M. La Follette (Progressive) of Wisconsin is chairman, has a staff of investigators in Dearborn. Five were on the spot when the fracas occurred between C. I. O. leaders and Ford employees as the former arrived to distribute union handbills to workers this week.

The La Follette committee thus far generally has subpoenaed the head of a business or industrial concern in connection with which it has decided to call a public hearing. This was the case in the investigation of conditions of soft coal mining in Harlan County, Ky., as well as in the prior exploration of activities of big labor espionage firms which did business for General Motors, Chrysler and other prominent companies. Testimony given at that time was that the Ford Company did not employ the espionage service of outside companies, like Pinkertons, Corporations Auxiliary, Inc., or Railway Audit & Control, but operated its own intensive police work within the plant. This is known as the "Ford Service Department" and is under direction of Harry Bennett. John Gillespie, former Detroit, Mich., police commissioner, also is on the staff of the Ford Service Department.

Investigation Asked

John Brophy, director of C. I. O. announced here yesterday he had asked the committee to investigate the service department, and said charges of Ford interference with employee unionization also would be filed with the National Labor Relations Board, following the fight in which Richard T. Frankensteen, organizing director of the U. A. W. A. and Walter Reuther, local agent, were beaten.

The La Follette committee has begun the inquiry before hearing from Mr. Brophy. Senator La Follette, when asked what the committee would do, explained it would be guided by the findings of its investigators, chief of which is Ben Allen, now in Dearborn. The inquiry is going beyond the union stage of the present controversy into conditions surrounding workers in Ford factories.

There have been numerous allegations in the past that Ford workers are subject to supervision in which mention of a union or wearing a union button brings threat of dismissal. When conditions like this were revealed in General Motors and Chrysler by the committee, the companies announced abandonment of espionage systems. Mr. La Follette made plain that only a preliminary investigation is under way, and that any further action will depend on the type of evidence collected.

Henry Ford was last on the witness stand in 1919 in a libel suit against the Chicago Tribune, which called him "anarchist" in 1916. The jury awarded him six cents damages.

Mr. Ford's opposition to the C. I. O. union took the form on May 17 of clipping to every time card of 140,000 workers a set of "Fordisms" attacking recent strikes the only result of which, he said, was "that numbers of men put their neck into an iron collar."

He added: "A little group of those who control both capital and labor will sit down in New York and settle prices, dividends—and wages."

Peace Moves in Steel Strike

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 28 (AP)—Two peace efforts and two protests to federal authorities last night marked the Steel Workers Organizing Committee strike against three independent steel companies, in which 70,000 men are idle in five states.

As strikers tightened picket lines about plants of Republic Steel Corporation, Inland Steel Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., these developments occurred:

Ralph A. Lind, regional labor board director at Cleveland, Ohio, began an investigation of a complaint filed by the S. W. O. C. charging the Republic with using coercion to "discourage unionization" at Massillon and Canton, Ohio. Mr. Lind will recommend either that the board drop the charges against Republic or file a formal complaint and require the company to answer the alleged violations of the Wagner Act.

Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio disclosed he had communicated with Republic and Sheet & Tube executives and union leaders, and asserted, "There is good reason to believe that (negotiation) meetings will be held by the middle of next week."

Philip Murray, S. W. O. C. chairman, requested Republic for a conference to negotiate a signed contract with the Committee for Industrial Organization affiliate objective of the three-sided strike.

Wire to Roosevelt

Van A. Bittner, Chicago regional director for S. W. O. C., announced he had telegraphed President Roosevelt charging Republic with "conspiracy to render ineffective the National Labor Relations Act."

At Buffalo, N. Y., meanwhile, Hugh Thompson, Detroit, Mich., C. I. O. organizer, announced that 3000 C. I. O. men from the automotive and other industries would re-enforce picket ranks there in an effort to throttle production at Republic's plant. "They will form one of the biggest picket lines this part of the country has ever seen," he said.

Police dispersed approximately 300 strikers who marched en masse from picket headquarters toward Republic's South Chicago, Ill., plant. While no arrests were made, patrol wagons were ordered into the district. The South Chicago mill has operated without interruption, company spokesmen said.

Governor Lauds Stand

Governor Davey said he wishes to commend both sides on the "friendly and conciliatory attitude" shown in his conversations. He urged that both sides use care in preventing actions which would tend to create ill feeling or to mar opportunity for successful negotiation. His statement said:

It has been suggested that the Governor's office might be helpful in negotiations between the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Republic Steel Corporation and their employees.

Accordingly, I have had telephone conversations with officials of the two companies and leaders of the employees who are now on strike. I wish to compliment both sides on the friendly and conciliatory attitude shown in these conversations.

It is apparently impracticable to attempt to hold a conference this week, but there is good reason to believe meetings will be held by the middle of next week, both separately and jointly on invitations from the Governor's office.

Let me urge that no action be permitted by either side in the meantime that would in the slightest degree create ill feeling or tend to mar the opportunity for successful negotiation.

If everyone will keep cool and permit no overt act that would antagonize, there is reason to hope common sense and the spirit of conciliation may bring about an early and peaceful settlement.

Company Statement

Declining responsibility for the strike, Youngstown Sheet & Tube in a statement expressed "deep regret over the present distress, loss of employment and wages to its employees."

After reviewing events leading to the strike, the statement explained the company could not "in justice to its loyal employees" agree to a signed contract because it would be used as a "vehicle to coerce and intimidate employees into joining that organization (C. I. O.) for purposes primarily in the interest of a closed shop and the check-off."

"Signed agreements with labor organizations have not resulted in industrial peace. Notwithstanding such agreements, sit-down strikes and other interruptions of employment persist," the statement said. "Those who sign such agreements on behalf of labor are without power to enforce them."

The assertion is also made that the "closed shop" is not practicable, particularly in the steel industry.

"It is the closed shop which treats labor as a commodity without recognition of individual enterprise and skill," the statement said, stressing that these two are essential to successful steel operation.

Alabama to Pursue The Drunken Drivers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—With the legalization of liquor, beer and wine sales in 24 Alabama counties has gone out an order from Chief Walter K. McAdory, of the Alabama Highway Patrol to "clamp down just as hard as possible on drunken drivers."

The new law set a mandatory fine of $100 and 30 days in jail for conviction of driving a car while intoxicated. The maximum fine was raised from $500 to $1000 and the prison sentence may be up to six motnhs. In addition judges are required to revoke licenses of those convicted from 30 to 180 days.

Miss Earhart Gets Permit

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, May 28 (C. P.) — Amelia Earhart Putnam, whose plane crashed in a take-off at Honolulu in an attempted round-the-world flight two months ago, has been given permission to fly over and land in British Guiana, Government officials announced.

Regional Plans Found Extending In National Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—Rapid and constant growth in city planning and zoning was reported today by the National Resources Committee. From less than 200 in 1922, the number of such boards has jumped to over 1200 at the present time. They are scattered through 46 states.

A similar growth was reported in metropolitan and county planning organizations, which today number 506; and in district and inter-city planning groups, now numbering 27.

Much of the stimulation in city, county, district and regional planning has come in the last few years from the National Resources Committee itself and from state planning boards, working on the theory that effective interstate and national planning must depend in no small part on local planning activity.

The greatest concentration of city planning boards is in New York, where 142 exist. Massachusetts has 124; and California, 107. A comparatively small percentage of loss during depression years was noted in the committee's review.

County and regional planning activities were reported to have increased so rapidly in recent years that a redefinition of the term has gradually developed. Formerly a planning region generally meant a metropolitan area which exceeded municipal boundary lines. Now it is more commonly used to describe large interstate areas, such as the Tennessee Valley, New England, and the Pacific Northwest.

Most of the new planning agencies at the county level have been set up in the northwestern states, and were originally established in order to participate in planning the federal public works and relief programs. Later, the majority of these agencies adopted a long-range and broader conception of their functions to deal with the comprehensive program of rural land use.

Rural zoning of 23 counties in Wisconsin was pointed to as "one of the outstanding accomplishments of recent years in county planning." Wisconsin is one of the few states which have adopted zoning ordinances of a strictly rural nature.

District of inter-county planning boards have only made their appearance in the last two or three years. They recognize common problems of groups of rural counties, such as schools, water and drainage, highways and land use.

In an earlier report, the resources committee called attention to the existence of 39 state plannign boards with legislative status, and seven boards serving by authority and request of the Governors. Interstate planning agencies were also said to be growing in number and importance.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New York

*Syracuse—Saturdays, 1 p. m., WFBL, 1360kc.

Discontinued

New York

New York City—Alternate Thursdays, 1:45 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

*Daylight saving time.

Water Conservation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Plans for construction of seven large water conservation projects have been completed by officials who are administrating the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act. Tenders have been called for the construction of a number of dams for irrigation and storage purposes.

Indians and Acadians Add To Charm of Folk Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Some of America's most interesting and dramatic history is not recorded in books. A part of it, from the Indians' viewpoint, was brought to the National Folk Festival and Conference here May 22 to May 28.

Representatives of four tribes, the Kiowas, Chippewas, Winnebagos, and Sioux, gathered to make their contribution to the collection of American folk lore. These contributions, in the form of plays, songs, dances, music and handicraft, are an important part of American life and culture, their spokesmen pointed out.

The Kiowas from Oklahoma are an increasing tribe, their spokesman, Stephen Mopope, a University of Oklahoma graduate, told the conference. They are modern in that they own homes and automobiles, work in American business and industry, and attend modern schools, yet they are proud to retain their ancient tribal customs, such as their harvest dances in late summer and fall. Their tribe produced many of the greatest of Indian artists. Two of them, Silvertone and Anco, were great uncles of Mr. Mopope, who is carrying on their traditions. He studied under Dr. Oscar B. Jacobson of the University of Oklahoma. Mr. Mopope, who did his first painting on the outside of tepees, is now preserving the Kiowa ceremonials and customs in mural paintings in the University of Oklahoma and other public buildings throughout the State.

Tribal Chief Attends

Even the chief of the tribe, Belo Cozad, came with the delegation and performed the Flute Love Call dance.

The delegation of Sioux Indians from North Dakota reservations formed the cast for a folk play, "The Cry of Lone Eagle," based on events in their tribal history over 100 years ago.

Chicago's contribution to Indian folk lore was made by Clearwater, one of some 400 Indians still living in the city. He is a great-grandson of "Bigfoot," the Pottawatomi Indian chief who played such an important part in the annals of Chicago and surrounding territory. Clearwater's participation is considered especially appropriate by the Adult Education Council, which is sponsoring the festival. His ancestors owned the land here prior to 1837, the year that Chicago's charter was granted and the festival is a part of this year's Charter Jubilee celebration.

Acadian Dances

The polka and mazurka, danced as they were in France several centuries ago, were brought all the way from Louisiana, where they are still alive, as the Acadians' contribution to the festival.

They were danced by the S. S. Broussard family, ambassadors of the Acadians, from Lake Arthur, La. In their community the modern dance is unknown. The mazurka, polka, waltz, and "jing-a-ling" (a jumping dance) are most popular at community gatherings and dances which are held every Saturday night. These dances, the Broussards explained, have come down to them from the original Acadian band, banished from Nova Scotia over 200 years ago.

Music as played for these community dances was also produced by the family, the father playing the fiddle, one son the guitar, another the accordian, and the daughter the triangle.

Paul Bunyan Walks Again

Despite the fact that the woodsman's axe is ringing its last in most of the northwoods of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, Paul Bunyan, the lumberjack's hero, and the dances and ballads of bunkhouse days still live on. A corps of lumberjacks who have spent all of their lives working in the woods have proved it this week at the festival here.

These men, and they are real "old timers," for they are all grandfathers, still fell an occasional tree and saw logs, although the days of the roaring logging camps and river drives which they knew so well, are gone. They took a few days off from their regular work of sawing, clearing land, and blasting stumps, to give the rest of the folk festival a taste of their jogs, clogs, reels, and quadrilles. To the tune of cigar box fiddles, "store" fiddles, guitars, banjos, dulcimers, harmonicas, and tamborines, they clumped off these dances agilely.

They also brought along a repetoire of their ballads which they picked up by word of mouth from their colleagues and predecessors. They sing these in the same manner as of old, a leader singing the solo, with the rest falling in with the chorus to such classics as "Never Take the Horseshoe From the Door," "The Jam on Gerry's Rock," "Lumberman's Alphabet," "Wild Mustard River," and "Roving Lumberjack."

New Jersey Session Nears End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 28—New Jersey's Legislature rode toward a close today, 6 p. m. being the hour set for the beginning of a recess until June 28, when the lawmakers will return to check on the relief situation and then adjourn until Oct. 18 to consider municipal finance legislation.

There were hundreds of bills locked in committees as the Senate and House reconvened today to clear calendars. Most of them were likely to stay there.

Passage by the House yesterday of the annual supplemental and highway appropriations bills totaling $77,949,729 was seen as an important stride toward bringing the session to a close. The measures have been approved by the Senate and now go to the Governor.

Awaiting Senate action are the bill to authorize a state labor relations commission—the so-called "Little Wagner Act"—and the Camden Munuicipal Light plant bill to waive debt limits to permit borrowing for the project.

The revolt of the Essex delegation Wednesday continued yesterday until after the noon recess, compelling Democratic leaders to defer procedure until 2 p. m. Demands of the Essex group for action on the bill by Assemblyman Leo P. Carlin (D) of Newark to set up a labor board eventually brought assent from leaders. The bill was amended to make the board membership four instead of three, with equal representation of both major parties and of industry and organized labor. It passed with the single dissenting vote of Assemblyman H. Rivington Pyne (R) of Somerset, who held the bill was more favorable to labor than industry.

Quick action on appropriations measures was interpreted as strategy of Democratic leaders to remove these essential bills as possible dealing points in the last minutes of the session should difficulties develop in the Senate over the labor bill and the Camden light legislation, the latter being fought by the Public Service Corporation.

Pittsburgh Pastor Honored by Church

CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—The Rev. Dr. A. R. Robinson of Pittsburgh, Penna., is the new moderator of the United Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Robinson, who is pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, was elected May 26 at the seventy-ninth general assembly in suburban Oak Park. He succeeded the Rev. Dr. Robert W. Thompson of Monmouth, Ill.

In addressing the assembly, Dr. Thompson called for a "Christian economy."

"About every seventh year in America," he said, "there is an economic collapse from topheavy wealth, causing depressions. Moses' law required that the land should have rest every seventh year, which would give people pause in the increase of wealth, create a community of effort in gathering food and make for soil conservation."

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4:30 p. m. EST—11.79 Mc—Directed to Europe *7.30 p. m. EST—6.04 Mc—Eastern North America
*9:30 p. m. EST—11.79 Mc—Western North America and Australia
All time given is Eastern Standard Time.
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*electrically transcribed.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

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Duchess—the Story of a Snow Pussy

THE memory of the past winter was only such a vague, white and startled ghost as the eyes of a kitten might have seen. Duchess had grown through a summer and now for months everything outside of the Lodge had been lost territory, white wastes trampled and rolled by feet and skis and tires. Sometimes one of the Lodge crew or a facetious stranger would carry Duchess out under the broad gray vault of the sky as he looked up to the infinitely white shoulders of Mt. Washington above their lower shag of gorge and forest; and finally, when he was tired of stroking her soft back, would set her down mischievously on the snow in the midst of glacial overhangs and deep ice-rimmed ruts. But Duchess would begin a careful retreat back to the porch of the Lodge, raising her neat pads and setting them meticulously in the tingling unloved element, scuttling faster as some starting car snorted and gruffed, backing and filling in the grooves where its wheels slipped.

Always there were people, heavily-booted feet which sometimes took up every spare inch of the Lodge, men and women tramping and shuffling in, perching on the porch railing, striking a whole forest of poles and long pointed boards into the snow outside. The noise was tremendous: Duchess was good and docile—anyone might haul her up by her gray scruff, pat her interminably, talk nonsense to her and admire the placid grace with which she adapted herself to supporting arms, the restrained and elegant response of her purr, and the crisp spotless white bib under her chin. She lay contracting her nostrils a little against the strong tarry smell of ski-wax, the aroma of untempting chocolate and oranges. Now and then the crowded week-ends, the bustling roaring days full of laughter and rattling skis, the concussions of boots and the dangerous confusion underfoot were too much for her. Hi-you, the huge Alaskan, barged serenely among the hordes of visitors, confident in his size, his laziness and his deep bark. He accepted caresses briefly, indifferently, and was accustomed to lie down in the busiest places, subsiding ponderously, hindquarters slowly sagging, head coming down jerkily until the whole mountain of a dog was sprawled out. Duchess, however, was more nervously attuned. With feminine caution, she frequently escaped from the afternoon tidal wave to refuges upstairs in the bunks of the crew boys.

* * *

LATER SHE WOULD lie crouched on the green baize cushions under the windows, sometimes watching the unhurrying, unending flakes which swelled the drifts and muffled the mountain sides. The lop-sided victrola, which had a different squeak each day, went on and on—the house was swept up, the kitchen scoured into blank surfaces of aluminum and wood, the snow came. In the late afternoon the Lodge-keeper's two children would come back from school, and, scooping Duchess up by the middle, strain her in their small arms. She would hang dumbly, feet stretched out, waiting for the moment when they would let her go, when she could lair by her saucer of milk under the refrigerator, or the broody oven-warm darkness of the stove.

Time went imperceptibly. It was so long since she had wandered in green grass, snuffing tantalizing clues and chasing the shadows of leaves, that even the desire to move actively had gone from Duchess. She was content to be fed and admired, to wander in and out around the chair and table legs, to single-foot the top of the trading counter examining the row of books on skiing and the dangling sun goggles for sale. For exercise she would thread her way behind the long upright row of shining new skis which rattled slightly at a touch and shook the white price-tags at their tips. She liked best of all to wait on the green baize cushions for someone to gather her up and smooth her luxuriant fur. She hardly noticed that the snow storms were turning more and more into sheets of bleak rain, until one day she saw brown patches of earth where feet and car wheels had worn down the snow.

* * *

THE STONE PORCH steps were bared, the frequent rains ate at the drifts. Finally Duchess could pace delicately here and there in the parking place in front of the Lodge. All the paths ran miniature rivers, which she detested, but she began to notice the birds in song and motion; the bushes that had worn only puffs of snow for all these months, looked fuller, and an interesting scent of angleworms eddied from the steaming ground. Someone sat holding Duchess on the running board of a car. She saw the black tarred sheet of the road running past the Lodge, the mottled woods with bare twigs, freshened firs and red alder shoots mixing their dull and tawny colors. The old sheets of ice ran and seeped water continually as the sun broke them up. Clouds swam overhead and left mammoth shadows on the hillsides. Up on the mountain, dark purplish streaks marked the ravines and cropping rocks, although the white peak retained its pure shape and quality. Duchess smoothed the Quaker bib under her well-groomed chin and fluffed out the milk-white spray of her whiskers on either side. If only these little brooks would stop running! If the clouds would stop closing in and chilling the sun to a sharp metallic disc behind their cold expanding walls!

It rained again, sharp rain that hardened and spattered like small shot on the window panes. It snowed, great white mists of snow which melted on the wet ground but persisted, taking hold on the old snow until they had painted everything in its familiar winter color again.

* * *

PERHAPS DUCHESS THOUGHT that the summer time of which she had a vague memory was an incident not to be repeated—how should one know, except by those strange presages of the blood, pricklings in the nose, a wordless perception of ear and instinct, that winter had a resolution into another season?

The snow fell for three days, unseasonably. The new buds were crowned with snowy caps, the hemlocks in the front yard bent under fleecy drifts. Hundreds of skiers came again, rolled their cars in, struck their long skis in the snow when they came down off the trails, and filled the Lodge. Mountain and notch sparkled in the sun, and Duchess, melancholy, retreated under the bunk of her favorite crew boy.

Almost overnight the white frosting sank out of sight again. The eaves dripped, the road glistened, the paths were choked with melting snow. Day after day the sun shone out of a hot blue sky and the water ran madly in the brooks. Up on the trails the skiers found widening breaks of earth, protruding rocks and sticks, and heard everywhere the increasing roar of freshets under the deep pack.

* * *

DUCHESS LEFT FINE gray hairs on everything she touched. She meandered in front of the Lodge, patrolling the running boards of cars, and the islands of dry ground. Green shoots announced themselves above sogged autumn leaf. Lower down in the valley, the meshes of bare shade forest were blotched with young green and the firs and hemlocks had outgrown their somber blue. A silvery ochre haze whipped with blushing alder shoots frothed the tree tops along the road. A pair of little orange butterflies posed on a twig in front of her, composite-eyed, with pearl gray knobbed antennae. The drying paths into the woods were sibilant with small cracklings and quick flutters that might be the wing of a bird or the tatter of birch bark in the wind. Something had been scrambling in the woodpile with a scratch of claw, a slide of tail. Duchess watched the northward moving of spring with a secret ecstasy. She did not doubt that this had been done for her especial benefit.

M. H. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
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Publishers of
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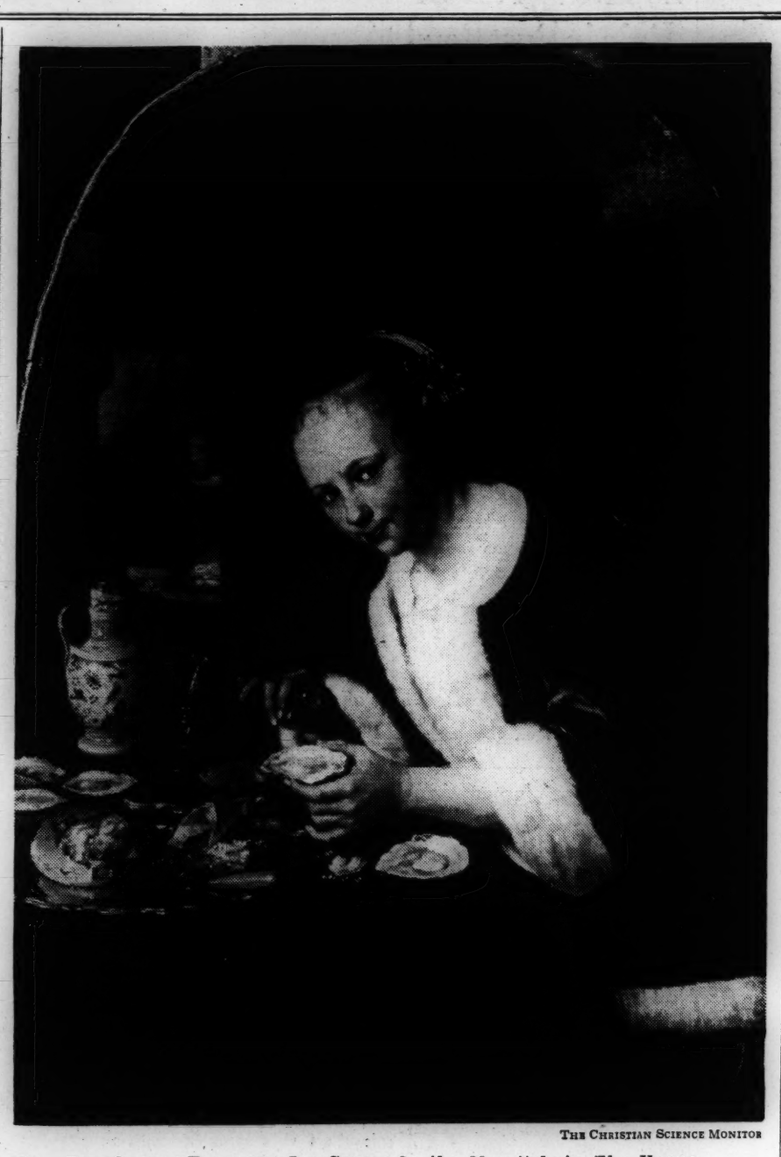

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE OYSTER EATER, BY JAN STEEN: *In the Mauritshuis, The Hague.*

ONE of the more recent acquisitions of the Mauritshuis is a Jan Steen, "The Oyster Eater," which was presented to the gallery at the end of 1936 by Sir Henri Deterding.

Jan Steen, the famous Dutch painter of landscape, portraits, and social life, invariably displays a wonderful sense of character; and the charming picture of the comely little Dutch lady, busied with her oysters, is one of his most attractive paintings. This picture is a piece of particularly beautiful coloring, warm and glowing, the predominant note the rich red of the velvet coat worn by the sitter, balanced and offset by the white fur which borders it, and the delicate pearly shells of the oysters. Against the dark background of wall and settle, the details of the table are clear and lovely. Jan Steen rarely painted still-life, save as part of a whole; but here the delicate porcelain of the jug, the crystal goblet and the details of the inner room where the figures of a serving man and maid are seen, are all worked out with special care.

There is something attractive in the smiling lips and eyes of the subject; the soft rings of hair falling over the face soften it and give a more coquettish look than is common in Dutch genre pictures of this date.

Obedience

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OBEDIENCE implies willing submission to acknowledged authority. As understood in Christian Science, obedience is willing compliance with that which one knows to be right and good. Therefore, it is the antithesis of rebellion, and has no partnership with dishonesty.

The word "obey" is derived from the Latin words *ob*, "toward," and *audire*, "to hear," and means, therefore, to give ear to. It is that quality of thought which is receptive to Truth, and which manifests a willingness to comply with it. A listening ear and a willing heart are signs of true obedience. The helpful task, well done, is the natural effect of obedience. Christ Jesus once rebuked those around him when he said (John 8:43), "Why do ye not understand my speech? even because ye cannot hear my word."

The apparent tendency to disregard law, and other constituted authority, is indeed regrettable. But neither condemnation of persons nor belief in the reality of disobedience will alleviate the evil, any more than the belief in an epidemic of sickness will heal the afflicted ones or stop a contagion. If one should find himself in a state of mental rebellion against persons or conditions, that state of mind will neither free him from the predicament nor change or adjust the circumstances against which he rebels. To suppose that such a state of mind will aid him is but to deceive himself.

The question of obedience seems a stumbling block to many people. Those who believe the word to mean servility or obsequiousness have not the right concept of its significance and importance. Ignorance results in confusion, and no one can take proper heed of that which he does not understand. When one is called upon to observe certain rules or to fill a position of responsibility, the mental attitude of spiritual listening ensures the receiving of right direction. At the same time it serves to shut out any sense of fear or misunderstanding.

Unless one is obedient to his highest concept of right under all circumstances, he is not wholly honest with himself or with others. Mary Baker Eddy writes in her book "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 118): "Honesty in every condition, under every circumstance, is the indispensable rule of obedience. To obey the principle of mathematics ninety-nine times in one hundred and then allow one numeral to make incorrect your entire problem, is neither Science nor obedience."

Christian Science throws light on the question of obedience. It opens the door of perception to those who seem blinded by fear, hate, mesmerism, and resentment. It unstops the ears of many who are not able to hear because of their preoccupation with material things. The Science of Christianity does not deal with supposition, but with spiritual realities; and these are not appreciable to the material senses. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 13), "The world of error is ignorant of the world of Truth,—blind to the reality of man's existence,—for the world of sensation is not cognizant of life in Soul, not in body."

One must gain dominion over ignorance if he would find the remedy for disobedience. The desire for spiritual understanding leads to the prayer of obedience, and no one who seeks earnestly to understand the truth of being can remain in ignorance of his oneness with his Father-Mother God. The light of this understanding effectually wipes out dishonesty, and rebellion; for in God "is no darkness at all."

Christ Jesus listened to the "still small voice" of Truth, and this lifted him above materiality and false beliefs to the highest plane of obedience and love. It enabled him to distinguish between good and evil, the spiritual and the material, the real and the unreal. When the Pharisees' disciples questioned him, saying, "Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar, or not?" he not only detected their intent to entangle him in his speech, but pointed out a lesson in obedience when he said, "Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

God has graciously endowed man, His image and likeness, with all the divine faculties. He has given to each and every one the ability to perceive that which is true and good. And when mankind awakes to the fact that man is the full expression of the heavenly Father, God, it no longer can remain in ignorance of the laws of God or be disobedient to them.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish.]

Garden Moment

LYING on a level with dandelions and daisies, we become intimate with nature and know the caress of her fresh young grass against our cheeks. Every now and then the wind stirs in the pine trees, while bird-song fills this brilliant May morning. A few narcissi are budding and one iris hangs out a purple flag before the sun, while the new satin leaves of the beeches sway against the sky. About the lawn robins are hopping. A speckled thrush comes almost within reach, to fly away again just as we feel we would like to stroke his breast. Soon the azaleas will be in full bloom and the lilies-of-the-valley be shaking their white bells in a shady corner of the garden. The cuckoo is flinging his two notes across the woods, where there are great aisles of broad grass between avenues of tall trees. At this season bluebell mist swathes the feet of the trees, and here and there a few primroses still linger.

On the other side of the wood, down a steep bank, lies the river Thames. From a gap in the trees we can see its shining waters and on the other side a distant view of meadows and low-lying hills, veiled in that tenderness of color that always comes with spring, as though everything were painted in water colors. The blackbirds are singing so loud that we expect every minute to see a whistling boy come round the corner.

Overhead everything is golden green. There is nothing static about nature today. Every second a new leaf is bursting its sheath and the candles on the chestnut tree are already white and waxen and gay. Before the last bud unfolds on the oak tree, we long to say, like the photographer who tries to get us to hold the position at last triumphantly achieved: "Now stay just that way. Do not move! Do not go beyond this exquisite moment in which we would hold you forever."

Posłuszeństwo

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

POSŁUSZEŃSTWO jest to chętne poddanie się uznanemu autorytetowi. Według Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej posłuszeństwo jest uległością temu, co uznajemy za słuszne i dobre. Przeto posłuszeństwo jest przeciwstawieniem buntu i wyklucza wszelką nieuczciwość.

Posłuszeństwo jest właściwością myśli wrażliwej na Prawdę,—myśli, która objawia gotowość przyjęcia Prawdy. Słuchające ucho i chętne serce są oznaką prawdziwego posłuszeństwa. Naturalnym następstwem posłuszeństwa jest dobrze wykonane zadanie. Pewnego razu Chrystus Jezus zganił tych, co go otaczali, mówiąc: „Czemuż mowy mojej nie pojmujecie? dlatego, że nie możecie słuchać słów moich" (Ew. Jana 8:43).

Pożałowania godną jest pozorna skłonność do lekceważenia prawa i innej ustalonej powagi. Jednak potępianie osób i potępienie wierzenia w rzeczywistość nieposłuszeństwa nie może zażegnać zła, tak jak i wierzenie w epidemię choroby nie może uzdrowić dotkniętego nią albo wstrzymać szerzenia się zarazy. Mentalny bunt przeciw osobom czy też warunkom jest stanem umysłu, który nikogo nie wybawi z przykrego położenia, nie zmieni też okoliczności, przeciw którym ktoś się buntuje. Przypuszczenie, że taki stan umysłu może pomóc, jest tylko oszukiwaniem samego siebie.

Sprawa posłuszeństwa wydaje się ludziom „kamieniem obrażenia." Kto sądzi, że słowo to oznacza służalczość lub płaszczenie się, nie ma właściwego pojęcia o całej doniosłości znaczenia tego słowa. Skutkiem zaś nieświadomości powstaje zamęt, ponieważ nikt nie może zwrócić należytej uwagi na to, czego nie rozumie. Gdy myśl czyjaś nastawiona jest w kierunku duchowego nasłuchiwania, tedy czy go się wzywa do przestrzegania przepisów, czy się powołuje na odpowiedzialne stanowisko, zapewnione mu jest właściwe kierownictwo, które pomoże mu pozbyć się wszelkiego uczucia obawy lub nierozumienia.

W każdej okoliczności człowiek powinien być posłusznym swemu najwyższemu pojęciu słuszności; w przeciwnym bowiem razie nie będzie on całkowicie uczciwym w stosunku do siebie i do innych. W swej książce "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy pisze: „We wszelkich warunkach i przy wszelkich okolicznościach uczciwość jest niezbędną zasadą posłuszeństwa. Podporządkowanie się zasadzie matematyki w dziewięćdziesięciu dziewięciu wypadkach na sto i nieposłuszeństwo w jednym wypadku czyni rozwiązanie zagadnienia mylnym, co nie jest ani Wiedzą ani posłuszeństwem" (str. 118).

Wiedza Chrześcijańska rzuca światło na sprawę posłuszeństwa: otwiera drzwi rozpoznania tym, kogo zdawałoby się zaślepia strach, nienawiść, mesmeryzm i zawziętość; otwiera uszy tych, co troszcząc się o rzeczy materialne nie mogą słyszeć. Wiedza Chrystjanizmu nie zajmuje się przypuszczeniami, lecz rzeczywistościami duchowymi; tych zaś materialne zmysły nie dostrzegają. W "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Świat błędu jest nieświadomy świata Prawdy—jest ślepy na rzeczywistość istnienia człowieka—ponieważ świat czucia nie poznaje życia w Duszy, życia nie w ciele" (str. 13).

Chcąc znaleźć środek na nieposłuszeństwo powinniśmy pokonać nieświadomość. Pragnienie duchowego zrozumienia prowadzi ku modlitwie posłuszeństwa; każdy, kto gorliwie szuka zrozumienia prawdy bytu, nie może pozostać w nieświadomości swej jedności ze swoim Ojcem-Matką, Bogiem. Światło tego zrozumienia skutecznie unicestwia nienawiść i bunt, albowiem w Bogu „żadnej ciemności . . . niemasz."

Głos „cichy i wolny" Prawdy wyniósł Chrystusa Jezusa na najwyższy poziom posłuszeństwa i miłości ponad materialność a fałszywe wierzenia, ponieważ on go słuchał; uczynił go zdolnym do odróżniania dobra od zła, duchowego od materialnego, rzeczywistego od nierzeczywistego. Gdy uczniowie Faryzeuszów pytali go mówiąc:—„Godzili się dać czynsz cesarzowi, czyli nie?"—Jezus nie tylko przeniknął zamiar ich podejścia go, lecz dał im lekcję posłuszeństwa mówiąc: „Oddawajcież tedy, co jest cesarskiego, cesarzowi, a co jest Bożego, Bogu."

Bóg łaskawie obdarzył człowieka, Swój obraz i podobieństwo wszystkimi boskimi zdolnościami. Każdemu dał możność postrzegania wszystkiego, co dobre i prawdziwe. A gdy w ludzkości zbudzi się świadomość, że człowiek jest zupełnym wyrazem Ojca niebieskiego, Boga, nie będzie ona mogła nadal pozostawać w nieświadomości praw Boga i być im nieposłuszną.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Not Far From San Gabriel

ONE afternoon as I traveled a little-used country byway—a quieting diversion in these days of speed and racket—I came upon Doña Encarnacion's modest, old-time garden, set beside a mellowing adobe house that had been left, I fancy, from the time when California was not yet a lost province of Mexico. I am not going to tell you exactly where it is, but it is not far from San Gabriel; you will enjoy discovering it for yourselves—that, or another of the same sort. Behind a little forest of Hollyhocks—the Spanish people's *Vera de San José*, or St. Joseph's Staff—I could see Doña Encarnacion herself, vigorously wielding a pair of scissors, snipping here and there in a kaleidoscopic mass of bloom—a plump old lady with a placid face enwreathed in whitening hair. Like most of her class she was reluctant to speak English, though I am sure she understood it well enough, and our communications soon developed into a triangular chat in two languages, Luisita, her daughter, playing the rôle of interpreter. Doña Encarnacion was delighted to tell us the Spanish names of her floral darlings—her *alelillas* and *malvas* and *claveles*, her *lirios*, *maravillas* and what not. "Thees are all old-fashioned flowers," Luisita explained, "but so many of thees new flowers we do not know the names of. People give them to mamá, but the names, no. Some of the flowers mamá remembers when she was a girl. Now thees one"—and she touches a bush beaded with white berries—"we do not know how the Americans call it, but the Spanish people they say it is *'huele de noche,'* and some say *'dama de noche,* verdad, mamá?" Mamá confirmed this with a vigorous nod and a smile. "That means 'smells at night,' or 'lady of the night'—a funny name, no? The flowers are very little and they only smell at night. My brother, we told him once about it, how sweet it smells but only in the night, and he make fun about such a thing. But one night he came home and first thing he say, 'what smells so sweet in the dark?' And we laugh and clap our hands, and I run out and bring some of the little green flowers out of the dark, and he was so ashamed." Doña Encarnacion and Luisita laughed again at the recollection of what was obviously a standing family joke.

The plant was readily identifiable as the Night Jessamine—the botanists' *Cestrum nocturnum*—native to the West Indies and cultivated from olden times in the gardens of Mexico and most of Spain's former possessions the world round. It was a homely shrub with slender, greenish stems shooting up six or eight feet, and clothed with smooth, shining leaves. Close-sitting along the willowy branches were clusters of small, greenish-white flowers, their slender tubes something less than an inch long. The flowers had a wilted look that afternoon and were absolutely without fragrance. Since then I have grown the plant in our own garden from seed, and now one of the stock pleasures of our late summer evenings is to visit the bush and sniff the intense, sweet muskiness of the modest blossoms—a muskiness mingled with heliotrope. On a damp night I have noticed the fragrance as far as twenty feet away. A flowering branch taken into the house sends waves of perfume through the room at intervals while the night lasts, but in the morning each corolla is folded and scentless till dusk comes again.—From "Trees and Shrubs of California Gardens," by CHARLES FRANCIS SAUNDERS. (New York: McBride.)

Lilac

LILAC is a strangely quiet thing
To be finding in the young, the quivering
Exuberance of spring.
The apple blossoms stir with every breeze,
Being new and fragile, but the lilac trees
More soberly than these
Lift their flowers up. The branches bear
Leaves darker than the pale, the fledgling pear;
And fuller on the air
Than the rock gardens' light fragrance is the sweet
Scent of lilac, rounded and complete,
Settling along the street.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

An American Finds London

I AM too good a countryman to feel much at home in cities, and usually value them only as conveniences, but for London I conceived quite an affection; perhaps because it is so much like a natural formation itself, and strikes less loudly, or perhaps sharply, upon the senses than our great cities do. It is a forest of brick and stone of the most stupendous dimensions, and one traverses it in the same adventurous kind of way that he does woods and mountains. The maze and tangle of streets is something fearful, and any generalization of them is a step not to be hastily taken. My experience heretofore had been that cities generally were fractions that could be greatly reduced, but London I found I could not simplify, and every morning for weeks, when I came out of my hotel, it was a question whether my course lay in this direction or in squarely the opposite. It has no unit of structure, but is a vast aggregation of streets and houses, or in fact of towns and cities, which have to be mastered in detail. I tried the third or fourth day to get a bird's-eye view from the top of St. Paul's, but saw through the rifts in the smoke only a waste—literally a waste of red tiles and chimney-pots. The confusion and desolation were complete.

But I finally mastered the city, in a measure, by the aid of a shilling map which I carried with me wherever I went, and upon which when I was lost I would hunt myself up, thus making in the end a very suggestive and entertaining map. Indeed every inch of this piece of colored paper is alive to me. If I did not make the map itself, I at least verified it, which is nearly as good, and the verification, on street corner by day, and under lamp or by shop window at night, was often a matter of so much concern that I doubt if the original surveyor himself put more heart into certain parts of his work than I did in the proof of them.—JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Winter Sunshine." (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin.)

The Orbit

NO ONE can change the course on the sun.
Nobody thrust one star awry;
As the arc decrees is the circle run,
And this is written on the sky.

Nothing can thwart, in a nearer heaven,
Nothing annul, by the smallest part,
The love that completes the love once given;
And this is written in the heart.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

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Ford Sees Rioting As Union Attempt To Cover Failure

DETROIT, Mich., May 28 (AP)—The Ford Motor Company said today that a riot at the gates of its Rouge plant was "staged" to "cover up failure" of the United Automobile Workers of America to organize Ford workers.

In a formal statement, the company attributed the disorder, in which 18 unionists were beaten Wednesday, to the U. A. W. A. and unidentified newspapers the company said have demanded a "Ford strike story" for six months.

Charges of "fascism" and employing "thugs and mobsters" were hurled at Henry Ford by the union's international president, Homer Martin, who withheld comment when he learned of the Ford statement.

Ford Blames Newspapers

"The demonstration Wednesday against Ford workmen on Ford property," the company said, "was staged by newspapers which, for the last six months, have demanded the production of a 'Ford strike story,' and by the U. A. W. A., which required some dramatic occurrence to cover up its conspicuous failure to influence Ford employees.

"The raiders were accompanied by government men from Washington, D. C., whose utmost efforts for several months have failed to involve the Ford Motor Company in irregularities affecting labor or otherwise.

"An attempt was made to attack a peaceable body of Ford workmen, and was repelled.

"We make this statement reluctantly because, in the present state of widely-organized misinformation, we have little confidence the facts can be fully understood until events are further unrolled."

Company spokesmen had nothing additional to say in issuing the statement last night.

Company Police Linked

Union members injured in the fighting—including Richard T. Frankensteen, organization director, and Walter Reuther, president of the west side local—have said it was company police who pummeled and hurled them down a stairway.

Mr. Martin said "the 'Blackshirts' of Dearborn are not going to stop the organization of Ford workers."

The U. A. W. A. president said the riot "has lent a tremendous impetus to our organization of Ford workers" and that "Mr. Ford is going to have a hard time living down this outrage."

"The principal Fordism of the Ford Motor Company is fascism," Mr. Martin stated. "Mr. Ford neglected to mention that in his pamphlet.

"Attacks upon union representatives by henchmen of the Ford Motor Company is a public admission Ford workers want their own unions and that Ford's one last hope of preventing the workers from building their own unions is the use of brute force through paid thugs and mobsters.

Opportunity for Workers

"The Ford workers have long suffered from many evils, and it is our opinion these workers are not going to permit this opportunity for freeing themselves from company oppression and autocracy to slip by, nor their rights crushed by the 'blackshirts' of Dearborn.

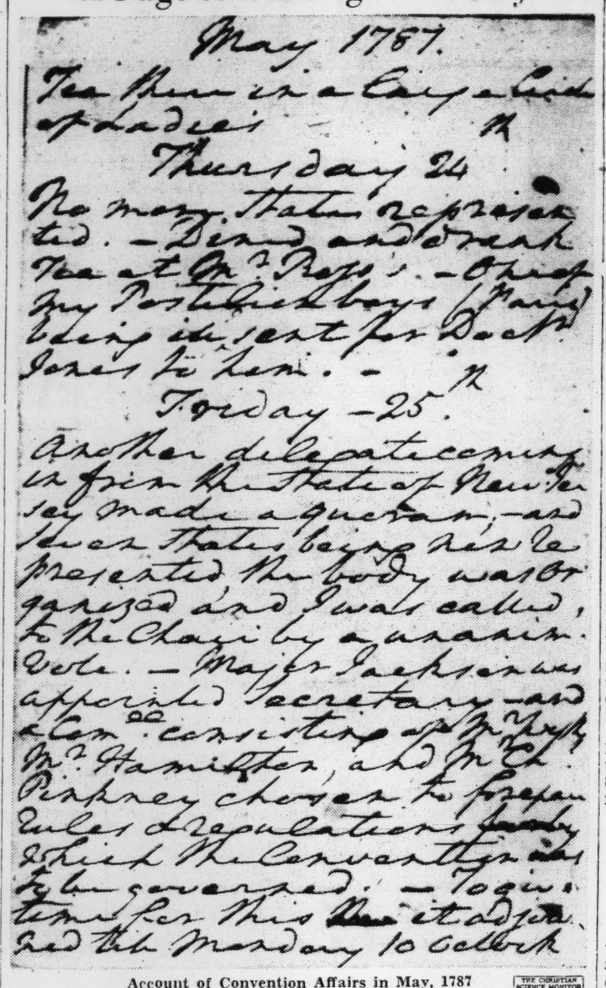
"We will not stop until every Ford worker in America has been given the right, free of coercion and intimidation, to join the United Automobile Workers of America."

Duncan C. McCrea, Wayne County prosecutor, continued investigation of the disorder, saying he had been informed company police were involved and that he had evidence justifying warrants if participants can be identified.

Other investigators were conducted by the National Labor Relations Board, with which the U. A. W. A. has filed charges of coercion and intimidation against the Ford Company, and Senator Robert M. La Follette's civil liberties committee.

The union said it would prosecute "in every possible way" those responsible for the beating of Mr. Frankensteen and Mr. Reuther.

A Page of Washington's Diary



May 1787.
Tea Room in a Day or Two Ladies
Thursday 24
No more States represented. Dined and drank Tea at Mr. Powel's. Chief Jus. Yesterday Postchaise boys (Paine) being absent for Dr. Jones to Tea. —
Friday —25.
Another delegation coming in from the State of New Jersey made a quorum, and those States being regularly represented the body was organized and I was called to the Chair by a unanimous Vote. — Major Jackson was appointed Secretary and a Committee consisting of Mr. Govr. Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. C. Pinkney chosen to prepare Rules & Regulations for the Convention which the Convention adopted. — Adjourned for this day — and then Monday to collect

Account of Convention Affairs in May, 1787 THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Entry for the Twenty-fifth Indicates a Change in the Progress of the Federal Convention With the Arrival of a Delegate From New Jersey and the Consequent Establishment of a quorum. Then Washington Records in His Own Handwriting His Election as Chairman

1787—The Constitution—1937

(Continued From Page 1)

year ago and put through an act issuing £100,000 in bills to be made legal tender or to be loaned on land.

When the Legislature voted a £100 fine on anyone refusing to accept this money, merchants closed their stores and trade stopped. Finally, in a prosecution against a small butcher named Weeden, the Superior Court refused to enforce the punitive law, holding the act had no basis in the State Constitution. The paper money party, however, is still in control of the legislative portion of the State Government and is suspicious of efforts to strengthen the Federal Government.

Coupled with Rhode Island's five years' delay in assenting to impost powers for Congress and the failure to send delegates to the convention, this paper money legislation—already greatly feared in other states—has loosened a rain of vituperation on the little state. Several newspapers refer to her as "Rogue Island," and one prints a letter from "a gentleman in the southern states to his friend in Newport," which says "it seems the opinion of many that when the convention meets in Philadelphia, measures will be taken to reduce you to order and good government, or strike your state out of the Union, and annex you to others." Hence the concern of the merchants in Providence is understandable.

Judge Oliver Ellsworth from the neighboring state of Connecticut arrived today, the first of a delegation which was not appointed until three days after the time set for the convening of representatives here. From Massachusetts came also Nathaniel Gorham and Caleb Strong.

Of rules adopted for the convention, the most important provides that a representation of seven states shall constitute a quorum and that questions shall be decided by a majority of the states voting. This equality of votes by states was adopted without arousing comment from the floor although certain delegates from Pennsylvania have been urging privately that large states ought to refuse equality as unreasonable and unsound. Virginia members are understood to have counseled patience, arguing it would be easier to persuade small states to yield some of their prerogatives during the course of the session than to disarm themselves at the outset.

Other rules indicate the respect in which the chairman of the convention, General Washington, is held. One provides that "all questions of order shall be decided by the president without appeal or debate." Another enforces the custom that on adjournment "every member shall stand in his place, until the president pass him."

Only one proposed rule of the committee was opposed. Rufus King of Massachusetts objected to having "yeas" and "nays" entered on the minutes at the request of any member, urging this was unnecessary. Col. George Mason of Virginia also supported the further point that it was desirable that members should be free to change their opinions on conviction without being accused of contradicting themselves.

A. F. of L. Amends Craft Policy

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 28 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor dropped strict craft union lines today in its fight against John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization.

Federation leaders still believe workers generally should be organized into the unions of their craft, as opposed to the organization of industry that Mr. Lewis advocates.

They decided informally, however, in their current conference here, not to let craft lines stand in the way of increasing membership. The machinists, for instance, are trying to organize all workers in a number of plants. Part of the federation's summer membership campaign will consist of attempts to organize federal unions.

Direct Affiliation

These federal unions, affiliated directly with the A. F. of L., and not linked with any member union, may take in all the workers in a plant or industry. The United Automobile Workers was organized by consolidation of a number of federal unions.

Eventually, the federation expects to divide newly-organized workers among their proper craft unions. Collective bargaining then would be carried on by joint councils of craft union representatives in plants or industries that employed more than one craft.

A long list of unfinished business still faced the federation's executive council after yesterday's session.

Heading the list was a decision on whether to support the Administration wage and hour bill. Most council members privately expressed disapproval of legislation to fix minimum wages for men. They contended a $16 a week minimum wage would tend to peg the general wage level at that figure.

Expulsion Order Awaited

The council also was expected to issue a formal order expelling C. I. O. locals from city central bodies and state federations of labor. A conference of loyal union representatives approved such action earlier this week.

Whether to charter the Progressive Miners of America, rival to Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers in Illinois, was a third problem. William Green, A. F. of L. president, warned the progressives last night that, if chartered, they could not raid U. M. W. territory since the Lewis union still had an A. F. of L. charter.

The council also had before it a plea for support from the Federated Motion Picture Crafts in their Hollywood, Calif., strike. A dispute between the crafts and the International Alliance of Theatrical and Stage Employees, another A. F. of L. union, is at the root of the trouble.

Mexican Oil Workers Launch Strike, Demand 40-Hour Week and Wage Rise

MEXICO, D. F., May 28 (AP)—Workers nailed red and black strike flags to doors of offices, refineries and storage depots of Mexico's $400,000,000 oil industry today, launching a walkout which could halt gasoline and oil-powered transportation throughout the nation if it lasts long.

Strikers demanded 40 hours a week instead of 44 and a minimum daily wage of six pesos ($1.62) instead of the 4.30 pesos ($1.16) which they said is the best average. Companies have countered with the argument that wage were more than twice the average for Mexican workers.

Seventeen companies, many of them foreign controlled, and 18,000 workers were affected by the strike to enforce demands for a shorter working week, higher wages and a blanket labor contract for the industry.

Companies planned an appeal to President Cardenas to intervene—a plea they delayed until the movement of the strike actually started—at the same time asking the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Board to outlaw the strike and order the men back to work.

Police and federal troops deployed throughout the petroleum districts to prevent violence. Negotiators could see no immediate prospects of settlement.

All observers agreed the strike, if long extended, perhaps would disastrously disturb the national economy.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Serious charges against certain Mexican labor leaders were made recently by the Federation of Syndicates of the federal district in a protest addressed to President Cardenas. Charges were those frequently voiced by employers who have experienced many labor troubles, and assumed significance when emanating from a workers group.

Charges of corruption and graft on the part of the leaders and of their use of the labor movement to line their own pockets were made by the syndicate. Charges were followed by demands President Cardenas purge the labor movement of its exploiters.

Honest relationships between employer and employee have been perverted, the protest states, and the strike has been used to extort bribes from the employer and to deceive the worker as to its true cause. In these negotiations, it is alleged, only the labor leader profits.

Housecleaning Likely

Since the charges were made by a veteran syndicate organization they have been accepted as indicating a probable housecleaning in the Mexican labor movement.

Additional significance is attached to the charges since they are made as 18,000 oil workers go on strike. The Syndicate of Petroleum Workers had announced a general strike, effective May 28, if the collective contract for the petroleum industry was adopted. The collective contract submitted by the syndicate has been called "ridiculous and exorbitant" by oil executive.

Describing the situation as "intolerable," the Federation of Syndicates state "the noble cause of the social and economic emancipation of the worker" is being destroyed by the greed of the labor leaders.

Farmers Cheered By Heavy Fall Of Rain in Dust Bowl

AMARILLO, Texas, May 28 (AP)—The "Dust Bowl's" biggest rain in five years elated farmers yesterday in a 5000 square mile area. Downpours, attaining cloudburst proportions in some parts, dropped rain in amounts up to 2.64 inches last night. A strip 50 miles wide east and west extended from southern Kansas through Oklahoma's Panhandle and into the Texas plains. The heaviest fall was reported in Dalhart, Tex.

Crop prospects soared in a region out of which great dust storms have risen in recent years because of a lack of moisture. Rains of an inch and a half or better were reported from Etter, Texas, and Boise City, Okla.; Guymon, Texhoma, Mallett, in Oklahoma, and Texline, Rehm, in Texas.

The fine wheat sector of the Texas Panhandle was expected to benefit greatly. Corn also will flourish in that section, observers predicted.

The precipitation extended into New Mexico, Tucumcari reporting light showers. Liberal, Kans., had a heavy rain.

Lamar, at the edge of the Colorado dust area, had less good news to report. A brief shower fell Tuesday but to the south and east dust was reported blowing.

County agent A. J. Hamman of Lamar said crop conditions continued poor, with wheat from 50 to 80 per cent lost on non-irrigated farms.

Economic Casualties Deplored by Baruch

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 29 (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, in a commencement address today at The Citadel, characterized the "derelicts" of the depression as the "true lost generation"—not the youth of this generation.

"We hear a great deal about the lost generation," the New York financier told the graduating class at the famous old military college. "There is a lost generation but it is not yours.

"There is an element of tragic sadness," he continued, 'in the hundreds of thousands sifted through the terrible sieve of the depression and now left helpless on the barren strands of WPA. Now, when real recovery has come after several years of their enforced idleness, mose of them remain unemployed because the procession has passed them by and, for one reason or another, they have become unfit to take their place in the new conditions of our economic revival.

"They are derelicts—the economic casualties—one of the greatest catastrophes that ever blasted this country."

Florida Senate Seeks Bribery Charge Inquiry

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 28 (AP)—The Florida Senate today asked the House of Representatives to join in ordering a legislative investigation of published charges that Miami racing interests bribed state officials during the administration of Former Gov. Dave Sholtz.

Senate backers of the investigation said the charges involved alleged payments by the Miami Jockey Club to Sholtz, Chester B. Treadway, former chairman of the State Highway Commission, and "two other men" for preferred dates for the club's Hialeah horse race track. Sholtz and Treadway said they welcomed an inquiry.

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* * *

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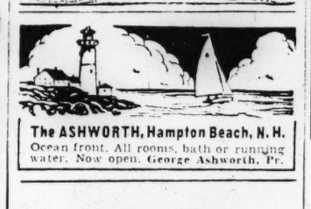

The ASHWORTH, Hampton Beach, N. H.

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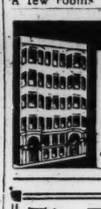

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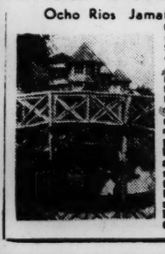

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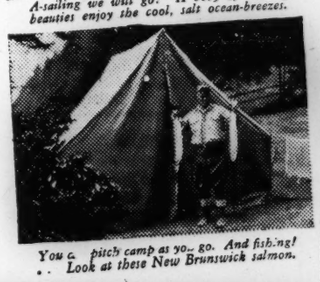

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cottons Are Both Practical and Imaginative

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Around the Clock With Our Versatile Cottons

From Town Tailleurs to Country Club Dance Frocks, This Fabric Is Out Leading a Busy Life

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Cottons and linens have worked hard and skillfully to attain the position they now hold in the fashion pageant. They deserve their success, which is not due to a whim in the taste of the public but to better yarns, cleverer weaves, more incisive colors, the application of finer designs and printing and, in a paramount degree, to the finishing processes, such as sanforized shrinkage, the permanent fixing of dyes, Bellmanizing, Dumarizing, and the techniques that result in crush-resistance. With the desirability of these materials, always lovely to look upon when fresh, raised to the 99th degree by such new attributes of practicability, dress designers in all the classifications, creators of beach wear, sports costumes, country club, town, travel and dance models, are lavishing their talents on the production of imaginative ensembles.

We can now wear dresses that recall by the identical appearance of their materials and by the styles in which they are designed, the romantic frocks of the nineteenth century, and yet tub them without their shrinking or changing their shape, without fading, without losing their body or needing to be starched for crispness. Many linens are so processed, moreover, that they do not easily crush and tend to shake out their wrinkles when hung up.

Processed for Practicality

Briefly explained, one by one, the processes which so greatly increase the practicability of cottons and linens are these: (1) A mechanical process called sanforized shrinkage has results that are complete and final. Absolutely no allowance for diminishing dimensions need be made by the purchaser of either piece goods or ready-made garments which bear the label, "Sanforized-Shrunk." (2) Many extremely drastic tests on colors have been made in the last few months and this season's materials which are officially marked, "Color Fast," can be depended on to withstand tubbing and sunlight.

(3) A procedure known as Bellmanizing is now applied to the finest lines of cottons and linens while they are still in the gray or unfinished state. It eliminates from them all temporary "make-up," such as starchy fillers, which wash out in the home laundry, and, to compensate, seals into the fibers of the fabrics a permanent crisp finish. Goods thus treated need no starch after washing and yet present a starched appearance. The strength of the goods is also increased and the effects of the process are apparent in clean, clear fabrics with round threads free from lint and fluff and a very sharp pattern definition which does not become blurred. Because no sticky or furry substance or fibers remain, Bellmanized cottons soil less easily than others and do not thicken or grow sleazy in the laundry. (4) Dumarizing is a finish which gives pliability to materials, making them more graceful when draped. (5) Techniques which result in crush-resistance usually introduce into the weave, in well-worked-out proportions, a combination of yarns.

Play Clothes

Cottons are logical for summer play hours and the splashy prints on sturdy materials, such as piqué, crash, broadcloth, chintz, are fashioned into garments that beautifully express their function. A favorite model is a shirt and shorts in one piece, made discreet by a rather full skirt that buttons down the front and can be fastened quickly at the waist and left open below. Slacks are much in evidence and are well tailored. Made of black linen and wearing a matching bolero, they are particularly smart and excellent foils for a very gay shirt and scarf.

Tennis dresses composed either of shorts or a skirt, a top deeply décolleté at the back, and a bolero, look gay on the courts when fashioned of plain and patterned goods in clever alliances. Golf costumes, always more sober, are attractive when a skirt of natural crash or rough-surfaced peasant linen is used with a colored shirt, perhaps polka-dotted. Dirndls, that is, peasant dresses, in Salzburg prints, give picturesque charm to garden weeders and the votaries of continuous bloom. They are made with full skirts gathered into the waistband and basquelike bodices with short puffed sleeves. For diggers less aesthetically inclined, blue denim overalls are militantly efficient looking. Cotton bathing suits lined with jersey are worn becomingly by bathers who interview the waves at long distance from the golden sands. Beach coats of white waffle piqué are very smart and printed piqué and chintz are also in order.

Country Club Cottons

The classification, "Country Club Clothes," is stressed this season and comprises all-day dresses and informal dance models. This category, in its daytime frocks, is a link between play clothes and tailored town ensembles. It exhibits tailored silhouettes but grows playful at the neckline, the belt, the pockets. Moreover, it is fond of the "story" prints, that is, those that use fantastic animals and whimsical themes for patterning, and in which a medley of colors is employed. The one-piece dress opening straight down the front is a favorite and some importations show back buttoning. One interesting model is of navy linen that fastens across each shoulder and then down each side from under the arms to the hem, with white buttons molded into flower forms. This frock wears four pockets, two set on either side of the bodice. Another model has a bodice that laughs at you with eight pockets, three being set one above the other on either side of the top and one pocket on each side of the skirt portion. A self-belt is tied in front. Uncollared necks are often cut into asymmetrical points and scallops, and contrasted color may be introduced into white, black, navy, brown or green models by vestees, kerchiefs or little jackets.

A clover leaf outline is adapted to form the buttons, collar and pockets on another linen dress, with pockets embroidered in a pale blue linen with flowers in pink, blue and violet, closing the frock down the front with flower-shaped buttons, in groups of three, that repeat these colors. Tootal linens, featured this spring, are English fabrics processed to resist crushing and to "hang out" their wrinkles.

Country Club dance frocks are usually of instep length and they may be made of sheer materials, those with which we have been familiar for long years, or of sturdy ones such as piqué, in any of the various textures which it shows this season. Plain surfaces and those a-bloom with flowers are used in combination or separately. Stripes, and to a lesser degree plaids and checks, are worked by means of tucks and pleats into clever designs that express the silhouette. Completed by little jackets, these frocks assume quite a sober appearance, but fabric sashes, sometimes intricately executed of twisted strands and terminating in long fringe-like ends, contribute a romantic flavor which the spread of the skirts confirms. This type of dress likes to wear trimming on its hems and edges, either fashioned of a contrasted material or of colored stitching, narrow lace or an appliqué.

Perhaps the best cotton news for most of us is summed up in the practical, smart styles for town wear, the dark or gray linen and cotton tailleurs and shirtwaist frocks that are cut like cloth suits and dresses. The suits are composed of skirts and little fitted jackets; or of a one-piece dress with a jacket. Frocks with jacket-like bodices are also popular. The top portion is usually the most colorful area and it may be of a print or of a solid-toned material. Patterned goods for town ensembles prefer small, neat, evenly spaced motifs.

Buttons, stitching, talon slides, belts, bows and bindings are mediums for color accents. Pink is spotlighted as an accent for black, navy, gray, brown or white. Gray also wears raspberry becomingly; and pale blue is given character by rust. Green, in its foliage shades, which has been making sudden headway in the style spectrum, usually appears with white or beige.

Arthur O'Neill; Fashion Worth News

Upper Left—Country Club Type of Dress of Shantel Irish Linen, Whose Clover Leaf Buttons Match in Color the Rows of Stitching That Contrast With Color of the Frock, and in Shape the Outline of Pockets and Collar. Blue With Pink Stitching, Blue With Wine, Black With White Stitching, White With Royal Blue Stitching, or Pearl Gray With Bright Green Stitching. From Bonwit Teller's Rendezvous Department. Lower Left—Dotted Lawn Which May Be Chosen in Navy, Wine, Brown, Copen or Green. Sanforized-Shrunk. The Smartly Placed Pockets Are Trimmed With Scalloped White Linen Flaps and the Standing Collar With the Little Bow Are of the Same White Linen. An Excellent Business Dress, With National Distribution in Good Retail Stores

Arthur O'Neill; Fashion Worth News

Upper Center—A Dance Frock of Black and White Piqué Printed With Gigantic Tropical Flowers. Although Not Shown Here, It Has an Abbreviated Bolero of White Piqué. Just the Thing for Country Club Dances. From Bonwit Teller. Upper Right—Town Costume Made of Tootal Tobalco, an English Fabric Exclusive in New York With Bonwit Teller and Resembling Piqué. This Dress Has a Black Ground and Is Printed With Tiny White Lifesavers. The Crownless Dutch Cap Is of Piqué and Hooks in the Back. When Unhooked It Lies Flat for Laundering. "Follow-Me" Streamers Float Away in the Back. Short White Cotton Gloves and a White Pincalf Bag Complete the Ensemble. Below—This Two-Piece Town Dress Is Composed of a Piqué Skirt, Which One May Have in Black, Navy, Rust or Wine, and a Jacket Blouse of Printed Crash, Both Sanforized-Shrunk. From Bloomingdale Bros.

Hardy Asters for Your Border

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Hardy Aster clan is receiving a great deal of attention nowadays from the home gardener especially because of the new dwarf type which has lately appeared to hold its own among plant celebrities. These little plants are very dependable. The Hardy Aster is a vigorous family. They survive most winters and appear each spring with increased roots ready for division, so the garden's hardy Aster stock is easily kept up once the gardener really appreciates the value of these charming shining flowers in rock gardens, in groups along fences, at the back or in the front of perennial borders, and in front of low-growing evergreens and shrubs.

Many of the family of Hardy Asters come from faraway parts of the world—Europe, India, China, and from high mountain peaks. Many of these old varieties have been bred to new beautiful forms as have the lovely native Asters of our own meadows and hillsides.

* * *

The aster flowers are limited to no special month of bloom and to no special height—varying from nine inches to six feet. The color range is no longer limited to the old-fashioned whites, lilacs and violet-blues, but today they may be found in tones of deep rose, red, and gold.

It is the altogether new group of dwarf asters blooming in September that is causing the gardener to review the whole Aster family with a renewed interest. These dwarves unfold their tiny individual flowers in a low branching mass of color. Coming as they do when low-growing flowers are scarce and when all nature seems tall and rampant these dwarf asters are especially valuable to the garden. The dwarves aren't effective when planted singly. They are happiest in company of their kind and love the beating sun. In this class Snow-Sprite and Niobe are two good varieties where a low spread of white is needed in September. They will bloom with late white phlox, silver-lace vine, native white Eupatorium, and Philippinense Lilies.

Other good varieties of dwarf asters are Nancy, pale pink; Countess of Dudley, pink with yellow eye; Lilac Time, and Blue Bird which adds to the dwarf aster group almost a true blue. The last dwarf to bloom is Mauve Cushion which yield only to black frost in late autumn.

There are asters that grow from one and a half to two and a half feet—just between the dwarves and the tall growers that are valuable for border planting. Aster Frikarti holds the record for a long-blooming period, beginning in July and continuing until fall. Its lavender-blue flowers are strikingly beautiful. Yellow asters are few but Aster Hybridus luteus has crowded sprays of tiny star-like yellow flowers. Its blooming period is late August and September.

The tall-flowering type of asters—the New England and the New York Asters—are beautiful and well known by the home gardener. Among the reds are Mrs. F. W. Raymor, Red River and Charles Wilson. Among the purple tones is Col. R. L. Durham—a heavy bloomer very magnificent for garden display.

New asters from England include Amethyst, Dazzler and Mammoth. Mammoth—a warm lavender—is said to have the largest individual flowers of all the asters. Amethyst is of course the delicate jewel tone its name implies, while Dazzler is a startling red-rose color.

* * *

The gardener's aster collection should also include old favorites like Barr's Pink, Mt. Everest, a handsome white—and Queen Mary, a blue variety. Two extremely late bloomers with a lovely individuality are Burbank's Charming with mist-like pink flowers that defy one frost after another, and Aster Tataricus, a native from Siberia which grows enormously tall and carries its blue-violet flowers bravely into November.

Up-to-date Hardy Asters are defying Chrysanthemums in fall effect. In arranging a border asters should be distributed all over it and not in masses at one spot as the whole effect in the fall is charming. Asters are especially lovely when blooming against a background of dark conifers. Definite garden needs are being met by the newly introduced members of the beautiful Aster family, results from the work of the untiring hybridizers.

L. S. M.

An Unexpected Guest

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lakewood, Ohio.

When circumstances caused the young couple to move to a small country town, there was only one detail of their little home which did not quite satisfy them, and that was the way the grass grew—or rather, didn't grow—on the bit of lawn towards the west. It seemed to be on account of the trees—too much shade. They decided to try something decorative with stones, perhaps a little rocky pool. It would take money, of course, and with the house to pay for, and other expenses. But they made a place for it in their budget, and began putting a little towards it each week.

They had $16 collected in that particular fund when—the telephone rang. Friends were in distress. They had previously purchased a lot on which to build a home, but at present were having to sell top soil in order to pay the taxes. It was $4 a load. There were three loads left, and time was short Would they——?

They promised to talk it over, and they did so, rather rebelliously. It was an ornamental pool they wanted, not top soil, and there wouldn't be money for both. Yet each knew that when it came to actually deciding, they would buy the top soil. So the top soil was bought.

* * *

They spread it over the bare patches to the west of the house, and once again planted seed. This time to their delight grass began to appear; and soon, too, in fact that same fall. They felt repaid. They didn't have the pool, but spring would bring the grass again.

Spring didn't, however. The grass had disappeared and in its place was a crop of little green twists, a few here and a few there. Some sort of weed, they supposed. They had always lived in the city and they didn't know about a lovely spring flower that grows from an underground creeping stem and may therefore, be carried about in top soil. So they were all unaware of the wonderful thing which was about to take place in their garden. Not even when the tight little rolls began to unfold did they know what they were gazing upon. Not until slender stems and tiny white bells appeared did the truth dawn on them. It was lily of the valley! Lily of the valley—growing at their very door, and until then neither of them had ever seen the exquisite flower outside of florists' shops. Each day, wherever the top soil had been spread, there were more and more dainty flecks of white.

* * *

That was only the first year. Each succeeding one brought a greater abundance until there were so many flowers that bunches of them could be given away, and the mass of green and white seem to be undiminished In course of time they had the rocky pool too. It was placed farther back than the lilies, but one spring it was found that they had traveled over beside it and were clustering close to the rim. So the finishing touch of beauty even to the artistic pool was added by the lovely little flower which had originally come as so unexpected a guest to their garden.

M. G. G.

Introducing Variety Into the Baby's Menu

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

My baby refused to eat cereal with milk on it so I put butter and sugar, or sirup on it instead. Sometimes I add fresh or canned fruits to the cereal and ground raisins.

When my baby wouldn't take vegetables, I put them through a strainer and made sandwich fillings. I used very thin slices of brown bread and butter with plenty of vegetable mixture between and then cut the sandwiches in fancy shapes or in small squares. The baby needed no coaxing to eat these and as she grew older I sometimes made a white sauce and mixed with the vegetables.

I also make a vegetable gelatin which the baby always eats. Tomato juice thickened with gelatin and other vegetables added, or lemon gelatin, with the vegetables added, are good. If I have a certain vegetable I want her to eat and she does not want it, I put it on her plate alone and give it to her before she has anything else to eat . . . not even a drink of milk. She almost always eats it then.

(Mrs.) O. C.

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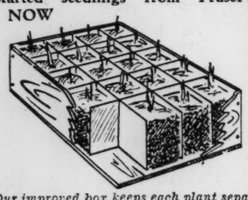

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Business and Industry •

U. S.—Canadian Trade Rise Seen Due to New Pact

• Commerce and Finance

Tom M. Girdler Elected to Head Steel Institute

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Selection of Tom M. Girdler, chairman of the board and president of Republic Steel Corporation, as the new president of the American Iron and Steel Institute, was viewed here today with respect to its possible significance in molding the labor policies of the ferrous metal industry.

Not only has Mr. Girdler been identified as an outspoken critic of industrial unionism as promoted by John L. Lewis and the Committee for Industrial Organization, but he is also the first independent steel executive to be president of the institute since the time of its organization in 1908.

Meeting Prolonged

Mr. Girdler's election was announced at the forty-seventh general meeting of the institute yesterday after what was described by Eugene G. Grace, retiring president, as "a spirited contest." While the choice was said to reflect the unanimous decision of the institute's board of directors, a three-hour meeting apparently was necessary to settle the matter.

Various appraisals were made of the new executive. Conservative observers viewed the election as merely a routine bestowal of authority upon the head of the third largest company in the business. It was suggested that Mr. Girdler had been the only outstanding steel leader without a period of service as institute president.

On the other hand, it was recalled that the presidency of the institute, representing a $10,000,000,000 industry, was not merely rotated from one concern to another, but was awarded to an individual best capable of leadership. And in no quarter was there an expression of doubt as to Mr. Girdler's capacity to command and direct.

The new president of the institute has been shaping the handling of the destinies of Republic Steel since April, 1930, prior to which he had been president of Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation. His success in guiding the company through the depression years, adding to its capacity and improving its trade position is seen to have won admiration throughout the business world.

Mr. Girdler's point of view may have changed in three years, but it was recalled today that at the annual dinner of the institute in 1934 he declared against labor unionism, attacked William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and said he had a little farm to which he would retire to raise apples and potatoes before having anything to do with "those fellows."

Avoid Reference to C. I. O.

With strikes under way against three of the industry's most powerful independent companies, including Republic Steel, executives at the meeting studiously avoided any direct reference to the Committee for Industrial Organization. An uninformed observer might have concluded that the steel industry was passing through a period of labor tranquillity.

E. T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corporation, was selected as vice-president of the institute, succeeding Mr. Girdler. Upon being introduced at the annual dinner of the institute last night, Mr. Weir responded with the outstretched palm of the Nazi salute. His greeting was accepted with loud applause and laughter by 2000 men.

Delivering the annual address, Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War, predicted amendment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act to make labor as responsible as management in carrying out obligations to society. Mr. Baker appealed to industrial leaders attending the banquet to conduct themselves in a manner to inspire faith by the masses.

Democracy, he said, was the answer to the problems of the modern world, and depended for its success upon adherence to sound principles. In pleading for greater democratization of industry, Mr. Baker stressed that greater freedom for the individual was the prime objective of all social organization.

$12,500,000 Loan Sought by Mexico

WASHINGTON (AP)—Export-Import Bank officials said the possibility of a $12,500,000 credit to Mexico was discussed with the bank by Eduardo Suarez, Mexican Finance Minister, on a recent visit to Washington.

They added that the conversations were merely "exploratory" and that the bank had made no promises.

Mexico wants a credit, Mr. Suarez was quoted as saying, to enable it to ocmplete the Pan-American highway from Mexico City south to the border.

Uniform Costs for Lumber Handling Urged by Oberg

NEW YORK (AP)—Uniform charges for handling lumber at all North Atlantic ports were urged by Hugo Oberg, rate expert for the Boston Port Authority, at a session of the U. S. Maritime Commission's inquiry into intercoastal shipping practices.

Mr. Oberg filed a voluminous statement with examiner E. P. Cotter and explained it contained Government records dealing with steamship tariffs in handling of lumber. He said the statement would show the commission that handling prices filed with the Government by steamship companies do not conform, in many instances, with the rates being charged on the North Atlantic coast.

Heads Institute

Wide World

Tom. M. Girdler

Chairman of the Republic Steel Corp., Elected President of the American Iron and Steel Institute

Unemployment Study of Young People Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—Stating that in 1935, 5,000,000 youngsters out of 20,000,000 between the ages of 16 and 25 had been unemployed since they got out of school, Owen D. Young, chairman of the General Electric Company last night urged the National Industrial Conference Board at its annual meeting to "take up the study of that period of idleness in the most impressionable period of young people's lives." "Representatives of this board," Mr. Young said, "should sit down with labor leaders and educators and ask themselves, 'What can we do to solve this problem.'"

Hooker Elected

Elon H. Hooker, president of the Hooker Electro-Chemical Company, was elected chairman of the National Industrial Conference Board for the ensuing year at its 25th annual m eeting held yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria. John Henry Hammond, of Hines, Rearick, Dorr and Hammond, was elected honorary chairman of the board. Dr. Virgil Jordan was continued as president and chief executive of the board.

The following vice-chairmen were elected: Irenee du Pont, director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.; E. Kent Hubbard, president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut; Walter J. Kohler, chairman of the Kohler Company of Wisconsin, and W. Gibson Carey Jr., president of the Yale and Towne Manufacturing Company. Fred I. Kent, director of the Bankers' Trust Company, was re-elected treasurer.

"Youth organizations are springing up all over the country," said Mr. Young. "I don't know how many of you are watching them, but they have millions of members. It was out of such material as this that Hitler made the new Germany. In 20 years these young people will be the mature citizens whose voices will determine largely what kind of country we shall have.

Youth Adventurous

"Youth, and particularly unoccupied youth, is attracted to adventure which offers currently in the form fo labor picketing and radical dreams. It is only natural, when they find themselves apparently unwanted in the world as it now exists."

After introductory remarks by the chairman and president, of the board, discussion was devoted entirely to the consideration of "the influence of public opinion and education upon economic progress in America." Other speakers were Dean Carl W. Ackerman of the Columbia School of Journalism, who discussed. "The Role of the Press as a Factor in Public Opinion and Economic Changes"; Dean William F. Russell, of Teachers' College, on "The Influence of Education Upon Economic Ideas and Organization"; Dr. Levering Tyson, director of the National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, on "The Influence of the Radio in Public Opinion on Economic Problems," and Mr. Carl Byoir, former vice-chairman of the committee on public information, on "The Problems of Public Opinion in Relation to the Organization and Control of Business." Attendance numbered over 500.

Canadian Int'l Paper Plans $1,000,000 Mill Expansion

MONTREAL (CP)—Expenditure of $1,000,000 on the Gatineau plant of Canadian International Paper Company was announced here.

John H. Hinman, vice-president and general manager of the company, stated in an advice from New York the sun would be used to increase capacity of the Gatineau mill producing unbleached sulphite used in the manufacture of newsprint and other paper.

Domestic Refrigerator Sales

NEW YORK (AP)—April sales of household refrigerators totaled 311,769 units, compared with 276,721 in April a year ago, the National Electric Manufacturers Association reported. For the first four months sales were 1,027,640, against 796,294 in the like period of 1936.

Lee Tire & Rubber Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Lee Tire & Rubber Corp. reported for the six months ended April 30 consolidated net income of $473,277, equal to $1.83 a common share. This compares with $101,297, or 39 cents a share in the like 1936 period. The company has headquarters at Conshohocken, Pa.

U. S.-Canadian Pact Seen Cause Of Trade Jump

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—The State Department here today reported on the first full calendar year of operation of the Canadian-American trade agreement—the most important single agreement yet concluded in the Hull program—making available the following facts:

During the calendar year 1936 the United States increased its purchases of Canadian goods by $91,464,000. The total of such purchases was $286,112,000 in 1935 and $377,576,000 in 1936.

Canada increased its purchases of American goods in the first trade agreement year by $60,697,000. The total of such purchases was $308,157,000 in 1935 and $368,854,000 in 1936.

Rise Laid to Pact

Part of this increase was due to general improvement in business and in world trade. Increased sales took place on both sides in goods not affected by the agreement as well as in those which were. However, in both cases the advance was proportionately greater in goods which were admitted more freely by both nations. Canadian purchases of United States goods increased 30 per cent in the categories affected by the agreement and only 11 per cent in other categories. United States purchases are said by the report to be greater in the corresponding affected categories, but the percentage is not given.

The tangible effect of the agreement is more strikingly revealed by the fact that while total United States imports from all other countries of the world advanced 17 per cent in 1936 over 1935, United States imports from Canada advanced 32 per cent. Canadian imports from all countries but the United States advanced 12 per cent, while purchases from the United States went up 18 per cent. Thus the agreement apparently produced an increase in the exchange of goods between the two countries greater than would have occurred without it.

The Canadian gain is proportionately larger than the American. The net balance of trade between the two countries was in favor of Canada for 1936 by a margin of $8,722,000. In all recent previous years it has been in favor of the United States. The United States advantage was $12,520,000 in 1933; $59,280,000 in 1934 and $22,045,000 in 1935.

Drought as Factor

The summary made public by the State Department along with the figures on trade attributed the big jump in United States purchases from Canada partly to the 1936 drought as well to the trade agreement and generally improved business conditions. In other words, it implies that part of the improvement is abnormal and therefore does not necessarily mean that the United States has permanently lost a favorable balance of trade with Canada.

However, this change in the trade relations of the two countries to a Canadian advantage is important in view of the efforts Canada's Prime Minister, William Mackenzie-King, is reportedly making in London to bring about a triangular trade arrangement including the United States, Britain and Canada. The theory as explained in Ottawa dispatches is that the United States should grant even further trade concessions to Canada in return for new openings in the English market for American goods.

Say "No More Concessions"

Trade agreement experts here in Washington are extremely interested in achieving an Anglo-American trade agreement, but have not been very friendly to the suggestion that even more concessions to Canada be an unofficial feature of the arrangement. These experts do not consider that an unfavorable trade balance with Canada is in itself necessarily an undesirable thing. But they do recognize that it will almost certainly raise a political obstacle to any more concessions to Canada. Aside from the political aspect, it is felt that very generous terms have already been granted Canada and that there is no immediate justification for any changes more to Canada's advantage.

The commodities in which U. S. purchases from Canada showed the most noticeable gains, and the amounts of gain, were as follows:

Commodity	Inc. in 1936 over 1935
Whisky	$14,280,000
Cattle weighing over 700 pounds	3,623,000
Softwood lumber	3,611,000
Horses	1,417,000
Cheddar cheese	1,164,000
Maple sugar	700,000
Seed potatoes	638,000
Salt water fish	603,000

Canadian purchases from the United States which increased most notably, and the amount of the increase, were as follows:

Commodity	Increase in 1936 purchases over 1935 (in Canadian dollars)
Heavy machinery	6,830,000
Automobiles and parts	3,331,000
Fruits	1,586,000
Newspapers and periodicals	1,412,000
Fresh vegetables	882,000

Boston Broker Asks to Be Director of Western Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—Louis M. Atherton, Boston, Mass., stockbroker, asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to be a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific railroad.

Mr. Atherton told the commission he is now a director of the Boston & Maine Railroad and the Manhattan Railway Company of New York.

Todd Shipyards Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Todd Shipwards Corp. reported for the fiscal year ended March 31, last, net income of $1,421,063, or $6.88 a common share compared with $787,304 or $3.81 a share in the preceding fiscal year. The company has facilities on both coasts and also on the Gulf of Mexico.

U. S. Unemployment Reserves Seen Ineffective in Hard Times

This is the second of two articles on the disposition of moneys collected by the Government for the account of the Old Age Reserve and Unemployment Trust funds.

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—For 1937-1938 the Treasury has estimated that the states will turn about $576,000,000 into the Treasury's "Unemployment Trust Fund." Every dollar of this is to be invested in government securities. For the current fiscal year to date about $239,000,000 has been so turned in, and of this all but $4,000,000 has already been invested in the purchase of government securities.

Unlike the securities to be accumulated in the Old Age Reserve Account, those which will be accumulated in the Treasury's Unemployment Trust Fund for the individual states are intended to be sold, when necessary, to enable the states to provide unemployment relief when the next depression makes it necessary. It is, theoretically, a reserve against unemployment.

Reserve Is Merely Paper

In this respect, however, the use of the word "reserve," and the habit of thinking of this set-up as insurance, with taxes as "premiums" and unemployment relief as "benefits," is even more misleading than in the case of the Old Age Reserve Account. The Unemployment Trust Fund, like the OARA, consists not of cash but of government securities. In hard times, when it will be drawn on, these securities will have to be sold for cash. That will be, presumably, a poor time to sell them. In fact, they will have to be sold in competition with Treasury deficit-financing, according to the currently fashionable concept of a "compensated economy," by which the Government is to show surpluses in good times, and run deficits in bad times.

The sale of securities out of the Unemployment Trust Fund will be no easier and no harder than the sale of newly created debt instruments. The creation of the Unemployment Trust Fund will contribute to its purpose precisely to the degree to which, by causing the retirement of Treasury outstanding debt, it improves the Treasury's prospects of financing in hard times. These prospects are not now anywhere near as good as they were between 1929-33, because at that time the Federal Government had a gilt-edged record of retiring about $10,000,000,000 of its obligations during the nineteen-twenties,—i.e., of having kept its head in a speculative period "when all about were losing theirs."

The Bigger, the Less Effective

Moreover, there is a caveat to be remembered in connection with all "reserve accounts" when they grow large. The larger they grow the less effective they become, just as the further a straight line is projected along the surface of the earth the more curved it becomes, until after 25,000 miles a surveyor's line would come back and meet itself. Except where it consists of gold or some commodity, a "reserve," whether held by a bank or a Treasury or an insurance company or any other financial institution, consists merely of securities which, it is hoped, can be sold in a securities market in time to realize cash as fast as it is needed or wanted in the emergency. The larger the reserve, however, the more difficult will be the task of realizing it in cash—in short, the less liquidity it will have in relation to its purposes—until the point may be reached where the size of the "reserve" dwarfs the market in which, in theory, it is to be realized. Though it may consist of the most individually liquid and salable assets in the world, its holdings may be, through their very size, an insoluble and frozen mass, a mere fancy, a colossal variation on the perennial conundrum of hard times—"What is the difference between a dollar's worth and a dollar?" or, "What is the difference between book-value and market-value?"

What About Hard Times Tax?

Great was the complaint at the bottom of the depression about the unstabilizing effect on government finances of the income tax, revenues from which shrunk from $2,400,000,000 in 1929-1930 to barely one third that amount in 1932-1933. Subsequent changes in the federal tax system, however, including particularly the Social Security Act, "the largest tax bill ever passed," have further aggravated this condition. The taxes, heavy in good times, will fall sharply in bad times; in fact, hard times will see the unemployment insurance tax revenues far over-balanced by the outlays.

This unstabilizing influence, added to that of the income tax, and further supplemented by the fair-weather capital-gains tax and tax on undivided corporate surplus, make it pretty evident that when, as, and if prosperity wanes, government revenues will take a dismal plunge. There will be little need in hard times for economists of the new trust-to-the-government school to advocate "compensatory" government deficits. We shall have them anyway—bigger and better (or worse). The legal soundness of the Social Security Act, it is being said in the Street, has now been proved. It will take some years for its economic soundness to be tested.

Minimum Education Now for Steel Mill Job Is High School

NEW YORK (AP)—More emphasis on brains and less on brawn was recommended by a steel executive in the selection of workers to handle the industry's labor-easing machines.

"The days of hard grueling labor in steel plants are practically a thing of the past," said L. H. Burnett, vice-president of the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., subsidiary of the United States Steel Corp., at the meeting of the American Iron and Steel Institute.

"It is no longer necessary or desirable to hire a man simply because he has two good hands and unusual strength. The work which once required the services of a physical giant is now performed by machines.

"Due to shorter hours and improved working conditions, the element of fatigue has been practically removed as a safety problem.

"It is more important to day to examine the mental equipment of an applicant to determine whether he has the necessary education to do the work which may be assigned to him with intelligence and safety.

"Except in a very few cases, it would seem advisable to have a minimum requirement of a high school education or its equivalent."

Bank Clearings Gain 12 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 cities in the week ended May 22 amounted to $5,284,141,000 an increase of 12.0 per cent over $4,718,002,000 recorded last year, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

This contrasted with an increase of 7.8 per cent for the similar comparison a week ago.

Volume increased 8.8 per cent in New York to $3,122,596,000 against $2,868,977,000 last year.

At outside centers the total of $2,161,545,000 compared with $1,849,025,000 recorded a year ago, a gain of 16.9 per cent.

Leaders over a year ago at outside centers were: Buffalo 30.2 per cent, Cleveland 28.5, Louisville 25.2 per cent, San Francisco 21.3 per cent, and Portland, Ore., 25.2 per cent.

Clearings at Chicago amounted to $306,500,000, a gain of 13.0 per cent over $271,300,000 in the same week last year.

Nova Scotia Light & Power

HALIFAX (CP)—Annual report showed the Nova Scotia Light & Power Company, Ltd., had gross earnings for the year ended Dec. 31, of $1,989,855, an increase over the previous year of $61,178. There was a net operating income of $616,984 after operating expenses and taxes had been deducted.

Safeway Stores Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Safeway Stores, Inc., for the four weeks ended May 15, totaled $29,313,358, an increase of 15.2 per cent over the $25,441,542 reported for the similar period in 1936.

New Financing Is Being Planned By Socony-Vacuum Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—Socony-Vacuum Oil Company expects to undertake new financing soon, John A. Brown, president, told shareholders at the annual meeting.

He pointed out the company had been spending substantial sums for capital improvements and said it was in the best interests of shareholders to continue the program.

Earnings for the fisst three months, Mr. Brown said, were estimated at about $12,900,000 against $7,160,000 for the comparable period last year. The gain in profits, he noted, was in common with the trend shown by most oil units. He added, however, the industry was faced with rising operating costs.

Machine Tool Sales At New Top in April

The favorable sales and earnings trends for industrial machinery and machine tools experienced in the opening months of 1937 are continuing according to a report in Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

The index of machine tool orders for April was at a new high, 10 per cent above the previous high recorded in December, 1936, 33 per cent above March, 1937, and more than 100 per cent above April, 1936.

"Moreover, domestic orders accounted for the major part of the increase," the report states. "The immediate outlook for machine tool business remains encouraging despite the fact that sales cannot be expected to remain at the extremely high levels currently prevailing. Obviously, the need for replacing obsolete machinery and tools no longer is so pressing as in the early stages of business recovery. However, machinery and machine tool buying has been given new impetus by the higher labor costs incident to labor victories in recent months.

"As far as producers of Diesel engines are concerned, the long-term outlook remains promising. As yet, the Diesel engine appears only in its infancy."

Chicago Mail Order Co. Stock Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Public offering of 72,000 shares of $5 par common stock of the Chicago Mail Order Company, one of the country's leading mail order houses, is being made by Fuller, Cruttenden & Co. The stock is offered at the market price as quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.

Chicago Mail Order Company was organized in 1902 and does a retail business throughout the United States principally by mail, specializing in wearing apparel. Over 95 per cent of its business is at present done on a cash basis but the company has just adopted a new policy of vigorously promoting installment sales.

Capitalization consists of 400,000 shares of common stock of which 346,181 shares are outstanding.

Recovery Greater Than Obstacles, States Carothers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Continued recovery is "irresistible" over the next few years, in spite of the numerous dangers in the path of progress, Dr. Neil Carothers, director of the College of Business Administration of Lehigh University, declared before the twenty-second annual convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents here.

Dr. Carothers said that business might encounter some setbacks and the uptrend may be erratic, but the forces of recovery are bigger than any of the many unfavorable factors.

World Recovery

The uptrend in business is not an American recovery but a world recovery, Dr. Carothers said, and continued by declaring that the present major obstacles to the movement include the labor situation, unwise and unfair legislation, both state and federal, the threatened revival of "that ragged bird," the Blue Eagle, and the too rapid growth of prosperity.

"These dangers which I have outlined," he continued, "are very real, but I believe that we shall escape the worst of them and survive the rest. We have a tough economic system. It had to be tough or we would not have survived the last seven years of depression and the New Deal."

Instalment Buying

Dr. Carothers declared in connection with too rapid prosperity that the volume of instalment buying caused some misgivings and may mortgage the future too much. Rising costs of labor and materials, he added, may result in a race to stock up in advance and through these forces there may be an unnatural rise in commodity prices and an unnatural rise in prices of stocks.

Dr. Carothers' address closed the four days' convention which was given over to discussions of market and business trends likely to influence industrial buyers in making commitments for all types of raw and semi-finished materials used for production. After Dr. Carothers spoke, newly elected officers of the association were introduced to the delegates and George A. Renard, secretary-treasurer, announced that the 1938 gathering will be held in St. Louis on May 23 to 26.

George P. Brockway, agent for the American Optical Company, Southbridge, Mass., was elected president for the ensuing year.

1400 Attend

More than 1400 purchasing executives from all parts of the country and from points in Canada and Mexico attended the convention sessions.

They elected the following slate of district vice-presidents to serve with Mr. Brockway: Edwin R. Miles, Salt Lake City, Utah; R. E. Whitten, Dallas, Texas; Joseph W. Nicholson, Milwaukee; F. H. Niggig, Detroit; W. B. Baker, Toronto, Canada; J. E. O'Brien, Cleveland, Ohio; James M. Alexander, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Frank H. Carter, Baltimore, Md.; and Benjamin Baylis, Rumford, R. I.

Reserve Buys No U. S. Securities In May 26 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board bought no government securities during the week ended May 26, permitting the market to seek its own level.

For the first time since it began buying federal obligations early in April, the board said there was no change in reserve bank holdings of government bonds, bills or notes during the week. In all, the board, acting through reserve banks, has acquired about $100,000,000, bringing total holdings to $2,526,000,000 of government securities since early April.

Authorities said discontinuance of purchasing for the week ended Wednesday did not indicate any change in the board's policy of buying or selling to keep the government market stable whenever this is deemed necessary.

After a $30,000,000 decline in the previous week, the board reported member bank excess reserves climbed $30,000,000 to $940,000,000. These reserves, or idle funds, provide the basis for credit expansion.

The increase was due in part to a $37,000,000 decline in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks. When government deposits are withdrawn from Reserve banks, they are spent and thus flow into the commercial banking structure, increasing excess reserves.

The heavy gold influx continued during the week, lifting stocks $70,000,000 to a new $11,977,000,000 record high.

Inactive gold included in the gold stock and Treasury cash amounted to $746,000,000 on May 26, an increase of $70,000,000 for the week.

Bell Telephone of Canada Restores Former Dividend

MONTREAL, May 26 (CP)—Board of directors of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada restored the 2 per cent quarterly dividend in effect before 1931.

"Business conditions seem now to be re-established to an extent that makes it appear timely to restore to shareholders the rate of dividend which had been maintained without a break for 41 years prior to 1931," said C. F. Sise, president.

The dividend is payable July 15 to shareholders of record June 23.

Furniture Orders Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—New orders in the furniture industry in April fell off 14 per cent from March and shipments 9 per cent, Seidman & Seidman, certified public accountants, reported. Employment decreased 3 per cent from March but was 22 per cent higher than in April last year.

Heads Association

George P. Brockway

Elected President of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. Mr. Brockway Is Purchasing Agent for the American Optical Company of Southbridge, Mass.

General Motors Opens Big Plant In New Jersey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LINDEN, N. J., May 28—About 4500 workers are expected to find employment here following the opening by General Motors Corporation in Linden of what was characterized as one of the most modern and complete automobile assembly plants in the world. William S. Knudsen, president of the corporation, one of the speakers at the formal opening, said he expected that 1938 would see between 100,000 and and 125,000 new motorcars turned out of the plant.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman and other state and municipal officials and Alfred P. Sloan Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors, attended the ceremonies and a luncheon at which there were 500 guests.

Governor Hoffman voiced a hearty welcome to General Motors and reviewed briefly the part New Jersey had taken in American manufacturing. The State, he said, was now fifth in the value of its manufactures, although only three states in the union were smaller in area. Especially did he welcome the advent of General Motors' new plant in view of the increased employment it would bring.

This welcome also was voiced by William Kidde, president of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Sloan, replying to the welcome to his corporation, declared that in establishing this new activity in New Jersey and thus becoming a part of the community's life, they wanted to be recognized in every sense of the word as neighbors.

"Still more importantly, we want to be neighbors," he said. "I mean by that that we expect to do our part and accept our proper share of responsibility in promoting the economic and social advancement of your community. . . .

"Almost everyone, in thinking of the automotive industry, thinks of it as far as manufacturing is concerned, as largely confined to the State of Michigan and more particularly to metropolitan Detroit.

"There is an important concentration of the industry's production in a relatively limited area, notwithstanding the fact that for many years past motorcars have been assembled in various points throughout the country by several of the manufacturers in the industry.

"Something like two years ago, recognizing that the depression was past and giving consideration to the necessary readjustments of our manufacturing facilities, we, in General Motors, reached the conclusion that in so far as it was economically practical, we would decentralize our manufacturing and would not confine that decentralization to the assembly of cars, but would extend it to primary manufacture as well.

"We made considerable progress during that period, and with the completion of the program, which is now in process of evolution, we shall be manufacturing in 15 additional points.

"There is involved in this decentralization a capital investment exceeding $60,000,000. Tens of millions of dollars of pay roll flow from these plants into these additional communities, thus stimulating their growth and development. To this must be added many more millions incident to the purchase of essential supplies and services. . . .

"In other words, to the extent that this policy can be adopted by industry, the national economy is better served. It is desirable, also, from the workers' standpoint. That, of course, is a prime consideration."

R. H. Grant, vice-president of General Motors, another speaker, envisaged the ownership of 30,000,000 automobiles in the United States.

Increases Gasoline Prices

NEW YORK (AP) — Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has advanced the price of gasoline ½ cent a gallon in northern New Jersey. The boost affects dealer tank-wagon, consumer tank-wagon, consumer tank-car and premium gasoline.

Treasury States Bill Financing To Be Discontinued

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury revealed it would operate with the slimmest cash balance in four years until mid-June borrowing and tax collections send a new flood of revenue into the federal till.

Secretary Morgenthau told his press conference that weekly $50,000,000 bill issues which have been used to replenish dwindling cash would be discontinued with one to be sold tomorrow.

The final issue will bring to $350,000,000 the total sold in anticipation of third-quarter tax collections next September.

Despite this inflow of borrowed money, the Treasury has had to dip deeper and deeper into its cash supply to meet current expenses and outlays for heavy gold acquisitions in recent weeks.

The cash working balance stands now at $483,500,000, but only $238,200,000 of this actually can be spent. The remaining $195,300,000 represents non-spendable gold. To spend the gold in the working balance, it would be necessary to issue gold notes against it to Federal Reserve banks. Issuance of such notes was discontinued last December in line with the Treasury's gold sterilization policy.

If present revenue and spending trends continue, the spendable balance probably will fail below $200,000,000 by June 15, a new low since the Roosevelt Administration took office.

Mr. Morgenthau said, however, that the existing balance provides "plenty of margin of safety." Until early this year, the Treasury chief had maintained working cash at the $1,000,000,000 level.

Informed authorities said the working balance probably would be boosted considerably with proceeds from second-quarter borrowing, June 15. Including provision for a $300,000,000 bill maturity, this financing is expected generally to total more than $500,000,000.

Officials say they expect to collect around $500,000,000 in second-quarter income tax payments next month. Should other collections continue at present trends, there are indications that revenue this fiscal year—which ends June 30—probably will top President Roosevelt's revised estimate of $5,224,000,000 by $50,000,000 or so.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Todays sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day 596,500
1937 vol. to date 212,594,584
1936 vol. to date 239,338,573

Numerous Stocks Slightly Higher In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The stock market gained fractions to a point or so today.

Turnover was at the rate of about 550,000 shares for the full session, less than Wednesday, when it dropped to the lowest in more than two years.

Gainers included Republic, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Goodrich, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Cerro de Pasco, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Socony, New York Central, Santa Fe, Great Northern Preferred and Southern Railway. Chesapeake & Ohio was up more than 2.

Lower were Chrysler, North American, Kennecott, General Electric, du Pont and Standard Oil of California.

Bonds stiffened. Wheat dropped. Corn and cotton were narrow. The French franc and pound sterling were off.

International Agricultural prior preferred had the stimulus of a dividend of $3 against arrears.

The bond market moved toward the close of a short week today with some improvement in trend, but with little show of expansion in trading interest.

U. S. Government issues extended yesterday's late upturn by from 1-32d to 6-32ds of a point, and the general run of low yield corporate loans edged forward where dealings were of any size.

The best gains were achieved by bonds of the speculative category as they followed the trend toward moderate betterment in the share list.

International Hydro Electric 6s pushed up about 2 points and Allegheny Corp., 1950, stamped 5s added around 1½. Great Northern 4s had a fair turnover, moving up a major fraction.

There were narrow gains in American Water Works 6s Pure Oil 4¼s, Southern Railway 4s, New York Central 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Pacific Gas 3⅜s. Loans of Santa Fe, Columbia Gas & Electric, International Telephone, Shell Union Oil and Frisco recorded small losses.

Italian loans and a few South Americans pointed higher in a mixed foreign list.

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The more active shares were a little higher in the curb market today.

Todd Shipyards gained nearly 3 points, Sherwin Williams was up about 2 and Pittsburgh Plate Glass up more than 1½. Aluminum Company of America and New Jersey Zinc also improved.

Off 2 points or more were Montgomery Ward "A" and Great Atlantic & Pacific. Lake Shore Mines and American Fork & Hoe declined a point.

Trading in London Market Is Quiet

LONDON—Trading in the stock market was very restricted, but the undertone was generally steady. Oil securities, except Venezuelan Oil Concessions, displayed some weakness on Mexican strike news.

Rubber issues were inactive and steady, the commodity price being quoted at 9 15-16d. Kaffirs were easier on the lack of support, West Witwatersrand selling at £10 11-16. Copper shares and other base metals were steady. British funds were dull, the war Loan 3½s being quoted at £101 13-16. Foreign bonds were featureless. International issues were fractionally easier.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: In a quiet market, most divisions of the stock list closed slightly lower today. Oils, however, rallied from early low levels.

Paris: The Bourse had an irregular tone today. Banking issues were on the downside.

Liverpool: Cotton was quiet at the close, 1 point lower to 3 higher. Early firmness on trade buying for foreign and domestic account was followed by partial reaction.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev	Parity
Demand	$4.94⅞	$4.94⅞	$8.2397
Cables	4.94¼	4.94¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0440½	.0447	*
Belgium—belga	.1668½	.1687½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2287	.2287	*
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4016	.4015	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5499	*
Sweden—krona	.2548	.2548	.4537
Norway—krone	.2483	.2485	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2206	.2207	.4537
Spain—peseta			.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schilling	.1880	.1880	.2382
Czechoslovakia—crown	.0349	.0349	*
Finland—finmk	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso‡	.3055	.3055	.7182
Brazil—milreis	.0650	.0650	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0517	.2060
Peru—sol	.2587½	.2587	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5700‡	.5650‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2882	.2882	.8440
India—rupee	.3732	.3732	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5520	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3062½	.3062½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2994	.2994	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5812½	.5812½	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012½	.5012½	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso

Gets English Mill Contract

NEW YORK (AP)—Mesta Machine Co. has received a contract for a new blooming mill, a hot strip mill and a cold strip mill, with all necessary equipment, from John Summers & Sons Co., England. The plant will be built at Shotten, near Liverpool. Company's plant is at West Homestead, Penna.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	M'y26
84½	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	77	77	77	M'y25
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	M'y26
36	20¾	Addressog (.60g)	3	30½	30½	30½	M'y27
4⅜	2¼	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	10	73¾	72½	72⅝	+1⅛
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	6	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	197	3¼	2¾	3¼	+ ⅛
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y10
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	13	48	44½	47½	+3¼
59	43¾	Allegh pf $40 ww	6	47½	44½	47½	—1½
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	9	40¾	38½	40	+4
45⅝	33	Alleg Steel (.80g)	*2	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	
27⅞	19	Allen Indust (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
258½	218	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	232¼	232	232	+ ½
33⅛	23½	Allied Mills (2g)	16	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20g)	16	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
85	78½	Allied St pf (5)	1	78	78	78	— ½
83½	58½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	12	60¾	60	60¼	
93¾	77½	Alpha P Cem (1)	7	28	27¾	28	M'y25
8⅞	4⅜	Amal Lea	5	5⅞	5½	5⅞	+ ¼
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	M'y24
1147⅝	90	Amerada (2)	2	96⅛	95½	95½	M'y27
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	94	92	94	+3
41⅜	21½	Am Bank Note (¼g)	3	24½	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
60¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	1	64	64	64	
121	95½	Am Can (4a)	10	99	99	99	
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	2	157	156	157	M'y27
71	50½	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	1	56	55⅞	56	+ ½
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	91	91	91	M'y24
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	5	91¾	91¼	91½	— ½
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	136⅛	135	136⅛	M'y27
105⅛	98	Am Chicle (4a)	*2	106	106	106	+2⅞
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	1	17	17	17	+ ⅛
30¾	22⅝	Am Comi Alco	2	23½	23½	23½	M'y26
33⅝	25¼	Am Crystal Sug (2g)	10	27	27	27	— ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	8	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
17	10¾	Am Europ	1	12½	12½	12½	M'y24
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	20	8⅛	7¾	8	+ ⅜
58⅞	37	Am & F P $6 pf	1	57½	57½	57½	+ ½
68⅞	45	Am & F P $7 pf	7	49½	48¼	49½	+1½
38½	18½	Am & F P 2 pf	3	22	22	22	+ ¾
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	10	7⅞	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
52⅜	42	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	M'y26
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¾
17¾	13⅛	Am Internat	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
58⅞	42½	Am Loco	8	46¼	46	46¼	+ ¼
125	107	Am Loco pf	3	109	108	108	M'y27
29⅜	20½	Am M & Fdy (½g)	2	21	21	21	
13⅜	9	Am M & Met (.45g)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	M'y27
68¾	45½	Am Met (¼g)	10	51¼	51	51	— ⅞
169½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	15	117	117	117	M'y20
16½	8⅛	Am Pow & Lt	18	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
67⅛	53	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅜
72½	43¾	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	3	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	+ ½
29½	20⅛	Am Rad & St S (.60)	29	21¾	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	8	34⅜	34	34	
36	28	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	29	29	29	M'y27
29	22¼	Am Seating	1	26	26	26	+ ½
105¾	79⅜	Am Smelt & R (1½g)	52	81¼	90¾	90¼	— ¼
134	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	143¼	142¼	143¼	M'y26
107½	105	Am Smelt 2 pf (6)	1	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	M'y27
67½	57½	Am Snuff (3a)	5	58	58	58	M'y24
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	18	55½	54¾	55⅛	+ ⅛
26½	19¼	Am Stores (2)	6	19½	19¼	19½	M'y27
56⅞	43½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	1	45½	45½	45½	—¼
143¾	125⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126	126	126	M'y27
25⅞	21½	Am Sumat Tob (1)	6	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	167¼	166	166	—1
99	74¼	Am Tob (5)	6	77	77	77	—¼
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	6	78	77½	78	— ⅞
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	2	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	— ⅛
20⅛	13¼	Am Type Fdrs	5	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ¼
29½	16¾	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	11	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ½
107	94½	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	94⅜	94½	94½	M'y21
14⅜	8⅜	Am Woolen	2	9	9	9	
79	59¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	*2	62¼	61¾	61¾	+ ¾
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	4	12¾	12⅜	12¾	
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf		85	185	135	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	59	59	59	M'y24
69½	47⅜	Anaconda (1¼g)	80	55¼	54½	54¾	+ ¼
97	79	Anacon W & C (1½g)	2	82½	82½	82½	M'y25
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	M'y27
37½	22	Andes Cop	1	23	23	23	M'y27
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	M'y25
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	M'y27
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	1·8½	108½	108½	— ½
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	24	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)		90¾	90¾	90¾	M'y27
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	105	105	105	M'y27
70½	57½	Armstrong Cork (1g)	2	64	63⅜	63⅝	— ⅜
16¼	12	Arnold Const (⅝g)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅜	10	Artloom	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
24⅜	15⅜	Asd Dry Gds	7	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
101	92½	Asd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	92½	92½	92½	M'y24
125	114	Asd D Gd 2 pf (3½g)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅝	Assoc Invest (2)	1	52	52	52	M'y19
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	31	84¼	82	83	
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	2	99⅞	99½	99½	+ ⅞
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	6	48⅞	48½	48⅜	+ ⅝
29	19⅜	Atl G & W In	2	20½	20½	20½	M'y24
44	30⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	32	32	32	M'y26
37	28	Atl Refin (1)	19	29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107	107	107	M'y21
18½	15¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	4	15¾	15½	15¾	— ⅜
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y27
94	70	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	72½	72½	72½	M'y25
18¼	12¼	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	22½	22½	12½	M'y26
36¾	21⅞	Auburn Auto	3	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
9½	6	Aust Nich	3	6	6	6	M'y27
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	10	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	

—B—

11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
9½	5⅜	Baldwin Loc asd	6	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	2	92¾	92¼	92¼	—1
120	88½	Baldwin Loc pf asd	1	92¾	92¾	92¾	—3½
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	17	32	31¾	32	+ ⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	36½	36½	36½	— ¾
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	M'y21
43⅜	29⅜	Barber Co (¾g)	8	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ½
32	24½	Barker Bros	4	25½	25½	25½	—1⅜
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	12	27	26¾	26¾	
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cigar (3g)	*3	15½	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
28¾	22⅛	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
105¾	101⅜	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	M'y26
112	105	Beech-Nut Pk (4a)	1	109½	109½	109½	M'y26
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	M'y27
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	M'y27
30½	19⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	40	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.95g)	7	21	20⅞	21	+ ⅛
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51½	51¼	51¼	M'y24
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	31	86	85	85	— ⅛
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
129½	115¾	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	3	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	1	54	54	54	+ ½
35	27⅛	Black & Deck (3g)	5	27	26½	26½	— ⅜
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	10	25	24	25	+1
49¾	31⅜	Boeing Airpl	8	36	35½	35¾	+ ¼
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	3	42½	42½	42½	M'y27
28	24⅛	Borden (1.60)	38	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner	24	46⅜	46⅛	46¼	— ¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
4½	2⅛	Botany C M A	3	2¼	2⅛	2¼	M'y27
23¼	15	Bridgept Brass (.40g)	20	23⅛	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	41¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	12	43¼	43	43	— ⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	5	45½	45½	45½	M'y27
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	7	45	44	45	M'y27
8	3¼	Brklyn & Qu T	1	4	4	4	
38½	17⅛	Brklyn & Q T pf	3	18½	18½	18½	M'y27
53	25⅞	Brklyn-Man T (2g)	12	26½	26	26	+ ⅛
102¼	75	Brklyn-M-T-pf (6)	4	73¾	72	73¾	—1¼
52¾	31	Brklyn Un G (1.90g)	9	32⅛	32	32⅛	M'y27
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46	46	46	—1
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y27
25¼	15⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	17	17	17	
14⅜	8⅜	Budd Mfg	5	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
98	71	Budd Mfg pf	1	75	75	75	M'y22
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	7	9	8¾	9	M'y27
45¼	31	Bullard Co (½g)	5	36	35	35	M'y25
65¼	50⅞	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	54	53½	53½	— ½
35⅝	25½	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	4	27	26¾	26¾	
11¾	7	Bush Term	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	28	28	28	M'y20
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
36¼	28¾	Butler Bros pf (1½)	7	30	29⅞	30	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	7	6	5½	5½	— ¼
33¾	20⅞	Byers Co	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	28½	28½	28½	— ⅜

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	37⅜	37½	37⅜	— ⅜
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y24
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	5	3½	3½	3½	
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	*12	15⅛	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
37⅜	26	Campbell Wy (1)	7	27⅜	27¼	27⅜	+ ⅛
38¼	25⅛	Can D G Ale	9	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	8	13⅜	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
61½	43	Cann Mills (½g)	5	48	48	48	M'y26
15⅛	14⅛	Cap Adm A	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	M'y24
9½	7	Carriers & G (.05g)	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	1	164	164	164	M'y27
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	92	91	92	
41¾	26⅜	Celanese (.40g)	29	30⅞	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅝
111½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111	111	111	—1
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	*1	41	41	41	M'y27
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)		32½	32½	32½	M'y27
12⅝	7⅛	Cent Fdy	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
41¾	26	Cent R R NJ	2	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ¾
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	1	14	14	14	M'y24
14½	10⅛	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	11	11	11	M'y26
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	68¼	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅜
23⅝	14½	Certain-teed	16	17	16⅜	16¾	+ ⅜
60½	35½	Champ Pap & F (1a)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	+ ½
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	2	19¾	16⅞	19¾	M'y21
68⅞	54⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	64	58¼	56	57⅜	+2⅛
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	98	98	— ½
90½	77½	Ches Corp (3)	2	78	79	79	+1
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	M'y26
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	8	10	9½	10	+1
6⅜	3½	Chi & N W	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
19½	11½	Chi & N W pf	2	13½	13	13	M'y27
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	2	2½	2½	2½	M'y27
18¼	12	Chi Gt West pf	1	13	13	13	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	7	26	26	26	— ¼
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'y27
7¼	4⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	10	4¾	4⅜	4¾	
13	21	Chi Pneu T	1	25	25	25	— ⅜
70½	55¾	Chi Pneu T pf (7aK)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	M'y26
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y27
8¾	5¼	C R I & P 6% pf	2	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
10⅛	6½	C R I & P 7% pf	4	6⅜	6½	6⅜	M'y27
17½	18¼	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	18	18	18	— ½
22⅛	15¾	Chick Cot Oil	1	18	18	18	M'y27
15⅞	12¼	Childs Co	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
135¼	106½	Chrysler (3½g)	45	113⅞	112½	113⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅞	City Ice & F (2)	1	19	19	19	
10⅜	7	City Stores	2	7¾	7⅜	7¾	M'y27
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	4	37⅞	37½	37½	+1
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	3	41	41	41	M'y27
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	1	93	93	93	M'y25
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	154⅞	154⅞	154⅞	—1⅞
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	58⅛	58	58	M'y14
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½g)	25	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	M'y26
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Aik (2a)	2	52⅜	51⅞	52⅝	+1⅛
517⅜	33	Colum G&E (.20g)	14	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
207⅜	11⅛	Colum G&E pf (4.50)	14	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
108	87	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	87	87	87	—2
39½	31	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	*5	34¾	34½	34¾	+ ⅜
46⅛	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	M'y26
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	5	119½	117¾	118¼	M'y25
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	64	63¼	63¾	+ ½
114	100	Coml Crd pf (4¼)	2	105½	105½	105½	M'y26
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	13	68¾	68	68¼	+ ¼
120	103⅞	Cm I Tr cv pf (4¼)	3	108	107¼	107¼	+3¼
21¼	13⅝	Coml Solv (.60a)	*27	13⅞	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
4½	2	Comwlth & Sou	76	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	4	53½	53	53	+1⅛
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y24
45½	36¾	Congoleum-N (2)	*1	36	36	36	— ¾
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y21
18⅞	11⅜	Consol Cigar	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
13¼	8⅝	Con Coal	3	11¼	10¾	11⅛	M'y27
10⅞	5½	Con Edis (1g)	7	35⅜	35⅜	35½	+ ¼
108	103	Con Edis pf (5)	6	104	103¾	104	M'y27
5¾	3	Con Film	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18¾	12⅞	Con Film pf	2	12⅞	12½	12½	+ ⅛
13⅛	9¼	Con Laundries	3	11	10½	11	+ ⅜
17⅞	14½	Con Oil (.80)	45	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	+ ½
1057⅛	1049¼	Con Oil $5 pf (5)	*1	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	M'y21
10⅜	5½	Con RR Cuba pf	1	6½	6½	6½	
1⅜	⅜	Contin Ins	8	¾	¾	¾	
37⅜	20⅜	Contnr Corp (1.20)	6	31¾	31½	31¾	+ ¼
37¾	21¾	Cont Bak A	1	24	24	24	+ ¼
5¼	2⅞	Cont Bak B	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	
109¾	87	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	90	89½	90	M'y27
69⅛	50⅜	Con Can (3)	2	55½	55½	55½	
25¾	19¾	Cont Diam F (½g)	5	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ¾
42¾	35⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	2	36¾	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅜
102½	102¼	Cont Mot	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
47⅜	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	18	43⅞	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
35⅝	26⅜	Cont Stl (¾g)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	6	58⅜	58¼	58⅜	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bonds Are Higher—Curb List Improves

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

U. S. Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

	High	Low	Last
24 4¼s 47-52	116	115.30	116
12 3¼s 43-45	106.15	106.15	106.15
11 3¾s 46-56	110.1	109.26	110.1
2 3¼s 41-43	106.22	106.22	106.22
2 3¼s 41	106.16	106.16	106.16
19 3¼s 44-46	106.14	106.11	106.14
9 3¼s 46-49	104.26	104.26	104.26
8 3s 46-48	104.18	104.18	104.18
2 3s 51-55	104.14	104.14	104.14
18 2¾s 55-60	102.27	102.25	102.27
2 2¾s 45-47	100.26	100.23	100.26
155 2¾s 48-51	103	102.29	102.29
7 2¾s 51-54	100.25	100.22	100.24
51 2¾s 56-59	99.31	99.31	99.31
11 2½s 49-53	99.27	99.25	99.27
	97.31	97.29	97.29

Federal Farm Mortgage

22 2¾s 42-47	101.17	101.16	101.17
4 3s 47	102.31	102.31	102.31
1 3s 49	102.10	102.10	102.10
38 3¼s 64	103.2	103	103.2

Home Owners' Loan

14 3s A52	102	101.28	102
185 2¾s 49	100.10	100.5	100.10

Corporation Bonds

33 Alleghany 5s '44	99¾	99	99½
83 Alleghany 5s '49	94½	93	94½
Alleghany 5s '50	83½	83½	83½
39 Alleghany 5s '50 ct	65	65	65
6 Allegh & West 4s '98	94½	94½	94½
2 Allied Stres 4½s '50	99½	99½	99½
9 Allied Stres 4½s '51	97½	97½	97½
11 Am & For P5s 2030	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 AmIGChem 5½s'49	78¼	78	78¼
7 Am T & T 5½s '43	107	106⅞	107
9 Am T & T 3¼s'66	113¼	113	113¼
5 Am T & T cv 4½s'39	105	104¾	104¾
18 Am T & T 3½s'61	99¼	99	99¼
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	105½	105½	105½
1 AnacondaCop4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	35½	35½	35½
5 Arm Del 4s '57	97½	97½	97½
16 Arm Del 4½ '55	107¼	107¼	107¼
9 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108½	108½
8 AT&SF 4s '95	110¼	110	110¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95st	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 AT&SF gn Sh L 4s '58	110½	110½	110½
1 AT&SFRy 4½s '65	105½	105½	105½
1 A C Line 1st 4s '52	102½	102½	102½
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	50	50	50
2 B&O 1st 5s '48	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 B&O rfg 5s '95	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 B&O 5s '96 P	84¾	84¾	84¾
4 B&O 5s 2000 D	84½	84½	84½
25 B&O cv 4½s '60	75¾	75½	75½
28 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103¾	103¾	103¾
19 B&O 5s S W '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 B&O 4s T C '59	91¾	91¾	91¾
31 Beth Stl 4½s '60	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Beth Stl 3¾s '65	96	96	96
1 Bost&Me 5s '67	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	79	79	79
1 Bost&Me 5s '55	84¾	84½	84½
2 BostonNY AirL 4s '44	24	24	24
1 Bkly Edis 2½s '66	100½	100½	100½
19 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	90	89¾	89¾
2 Bkly UnEl 1sst 5s '50	105¾	105¼	105¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95½	95½	95½
2 Buf R&P 1st 5s '57B	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	86	85¾	85¾
10 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	61½	61½	61½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
11 Can Nor 6½s '46	115¾	115¾	115¾
2 Can Pac 5s 44	124¼	124	124
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	115	115	115
1 Can Pac 4s perp	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Carriers & Gen 5s 50	94	93¾	93¾
1 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Cen of Ga Cn 5s 45	19	19	19
7 Cen Ill E & G 5s 51	28½	28½	28½
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	100¾	100¼	100¼
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	66	66	66
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	98½	98¼	98½
5 Cen R R N J 5s 87	108	108	108
76 Ches Corp 5s 44(cash)	63¼	63	63¼
8 C&O 3½s'96 D	115	114½	114½
2 C & Ohio cn 5s 39	96¾	96¾	96¾
5 C&O 4½s 93	107½	107½	107½
1 CB&Q 4½s 77	119¾	119¼	119¼
15 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	113¾	113¾	111⅝
2 Chi & Erie 5s 82	38½	38⅜	38⅜
33 Chic Gt West 4s 59	118	117¾	118
2 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44¼	43¾	44
49 CMSP &P5s 75	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	29⅛	28½	29⅛
10 Chi & N W 6½s 36	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	46¼	46	46
30 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	26½	26½	26½
23 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102¼	102¼	102¼
5 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	103⅜	103⅛	103¼
2 CCC & StL 5s'63D	108	108	108
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	105 9-32	105 9-32	
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1 ClevUnTerm 4½s '72	101	101	101
2 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77C	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Chi&NW gen 5s'87	101½	101½	101½
4 Chi & NW cv 4¼s'49	42¼	42	42
11 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17½	17¼	17¼
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	26	25¾	26
10 CRI & P 4½s'34	26	26	26
8 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	12	12	12
1 C R I & P rfg 4s'34 ct	21¼	21	21¼
17 CT Hte & SE 5s '60	17	17	17
10 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	91½	91½	91½
7 Col & So 4½s'80	107¾	107½	107½
13 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	62½	62½	62½
1 Colmbia G 5s 1961	100	101½	101¼
	100	10	100

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Col & Tol 4s'55	112	112	112
5 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	105½	105½	105½
10 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
14 Conn R&L 4½s'51 st	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Con Coal Del 5s'60	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Con Edis 3¼s'46	69	68½	68½
1 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
30 Con Oil 3½s'51	107⅞	107⅝	107⅝
5 Consum Pow 3½s'70	101	100¾	100¾
1 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	103	103	103
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Crane Co 3½s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	99⅞	99	99⅛
1 Cuba R R 5s'52	49¼	48½	49¼
35 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	49⅛	49⅛	49¼
2 D & R G West 5s'55	91¾	91	91¾
2 D & R G W 5s'55 Asd	16	16	16
5 D & R G West 5s'78	16	16	16
1 Duluth SSe&A 5s '37	23	22½	23
3 El Auto Lite 4s '52	54½	54½	54½
3 El Paso & S W 5s '65	109	108¾	109
2 El Paso NatGas4½s'51	107⅝	107⅜	107⅜
43 Erie rfg 5s '67	102⅜	102½	102½
30 Erie rfg 5s '75	79½	79¼	79¼
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	79	78½	79
3 Fla E Cst 5s '74	83	82⅞	83
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	13	12¾	13
1 Gen Cable 5½s'47	101¼	101¼	101¼
20 Gen Mot Accept 4s'46	105	105	105
25 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102⅜	102	102⅜
27 Goodrich 4½s'56	100¼	100⅜	100¼
4 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	100¼	100	100¼
7 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	105	104¾	104¾
1 Gt Nor 5s '73	117¾	117¾	117¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
15 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	104½	104½	104½
16 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	104	104	104
6 Gt Nor 3s'46 H	134	133	134
6 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	110	109¾	110
5 G Bay & W deb B	93¾	93½	93½
4 GulfMob&N 5½s'50	93¾	93½	93½
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	101	101	101
1 Gulf & Sh I 5s '52 st	97¾	97¾	97⅝
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	92½	92½	92½
3 Gulf St Utl 4s '66	95½	95½	95½
11 Hiram Walker 4½s'45	101⅞	101	101
5 Hous Oil Tex 5½s'40	104¾	104¾	104¾
29 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	102	102	102
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	49	48¾	49
1 HuddsMan inc 5s '57	70½	70½	70½
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	28¼	28¼	28¼
6 Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	105⅞	105¼	105¼
1 Ill Cen 4s'55	98½	98¼	98¼
1 Ill Cenrfg4s'55	74	74	74
24 Ill Cen 4s '53	85¼	85¼	85½
13 Interb R Tr 7s '32	81	80¾	80¾
14 Interb R Tr 7s'32 ct	72½	72½	72½
37 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	71	70⅜	71
12 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	71¼	71	71¼
34 Int Hydro El 6s '44	35	35	35
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	75¾	74½	75½
1 Int Paper 5s 4'7	76½	76	76
32 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	101	100¾	100¾
11 Int T&T 4½s'52	82	82	82¼
15 Int T&T 5s '55	69	68¼	68¾
6 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	74	73¼	73¼
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	56	56	56
2 KCFtSM& Mem 4s '36 ct	51	51	51
1 Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	101½	101½	101½
1 Kinn & Cos5½s '41	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42 A	51	51	51
21 Lac Gas 5½s'53	60	59¾	60
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	93½	93½	93½
1 Lac Gas W West 2d 5s '41	101	101	101
9 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s'54	34	33¾	34
1 Leh Val HTer1sn5s54	101	101	101
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	130	129⅞	130
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	123	123	123
2 Loews 3½s'46	99	99	99
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102⅛	-02⅛	102⅛
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	103	103	103
5 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	93½	93¼	93¼
2 Lou & N Mont 4½s'45	110½	110½	110½
52 Manhat Ry 4s'90	41	39¾	39¾
1 Manh Sc Lines 4s '39	35¼	34	34
1 McKess&Rob 5½s50	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Mead Corp5½s'45A	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Met Ed 4½s'68	103¾	103¾	103¾
6 MilElRy&L 5s 61B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	101½	101¼	101¾
1 M St StL 4s '49	14¾	14¾	14¾
7 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6	5¾	6
3 Mo-Ill 5s '59	23½	23	23
9 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	56	54½	55½
2 M-K-T 4½s '78	75¾	75½	75⅝
3 Mo Pac 3¾s'45	71	71	71
4 Mo Uac 5s '65 A	15½	15¼	15½
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s '78B	40¼	40¼	40¼
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	40¼	40¼	40¼
33 Mo Pac 5s '80A	18¼	18¼	18½
10 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	40½	40¼	40½
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	42	42	42
1 MonWPaPubSv4½'60	32	32	32
2 MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	102¾	102¾	102¾
15 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2 Montreal Tr 5s'41	94⅝	94¼	94¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	100¼	100¼	100½
7 Mor&Essex3½s2000	87½	87¼	87¼
1 NashCha&StL 4s '78	92	92	90⅝
1 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51	92	92	92
1 Nat Dist Pr 4½s'45	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝
17 Natl Steel 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 New Eng T&T5s'52	106¼	106	106
1 No Pu Sv 5s'52A	122	122	122
3 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	95	95	95
1 N Ork Term 4s '53	95	95	95
18 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	92	91½	91¾
18 NO Tex&M 5s'54	54¾	54½	54¾
2 NYC rfg 4½s'74	53	53½	53
6 NYC rfg 5s 2013	104	104	104
14 NYC cn 4s '98	96¾	96	96⅛
	97	96½	96⅞

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
107 NYC (3¼s) '52	109	108⅞	109
19 NYC 3¾s'46	103⅛	101⅞	102⅛
1 NYC & HR 4s'42	106	106	106
7 NYC&HR 3½s'97	96¾	96½	96½
2 NYC La Sh 3½s'96	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
3 NYCh&StL 5½s'74a	98½	98¼	98½
12 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	87	86⅜	86¾
8 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	104	103⅞	104
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	61	61	61
17 NY Edis 3¼s'65	100¼	100⅛	100¼
10 NY Edis 3¼s'66	100¾	100⅛	100¼
1 NY G El H&P 4s'49	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
3 NY Lack&W4s'73a	96	96	96
1 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	45¾	45¾	45¾
1 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	60	60	60
5 NYNH&H 4½'67	43½	43½	43½
8 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	34½	34¼	34½
4 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	23¼	23¼	23¼
1 NY Ry 6s '58 st	16	15¾	16
4 NY Steam 5s '56	105	105	105
1 NY Tel 4¼s'39	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
12 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 NL&O Fow 5s '55 A	16¼	16	16
4 Niagar FallsPJ3¼s'66	107½	107½	107½
2 Niagara Sh 5½s'50	102½	102½	102½
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	102⅜	102	102
2 Nor Am Ed 5½s'63	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Nor Am Ed 5s'69C	103½	103⅜	103⅜
13 Nor Pac 6s '2047	102½	102½	102½
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
11 Nor Pac 4s'97	97	97	97
5 Nor Pac 3s 2047	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
8 Ohio Ed 4s'65	74	73⅝	74
1 Oh Pub Svc 7⅛s'46	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Or-WashRR&N 4s'61	111½	111⅜	111½
11 Otis Stl 4½s'62	106½	106½	106½
2 Pac Gas & El 3¼s'66	89⅝	89¼	89⅝
5 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	98	98	98
5 Pac Gas&El 4s'64	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2 Pac Mo 1st 4s'38	105½	105½	105⅞
2 Pac T&T 5½s'66 C	100	100	100
6 Para Pict 6s'55	100¾	100⅜	100¾
8 Para Pict 3¼s'47	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 Parmelee T 6s '44	65½	65	65
1 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	101¾	100⅝	100⅝
70 Penn P&L 4½s'81	101	100⅝	100⅝
10 Penn Pow 5s'36	102¼	102	102¼
16 Pen RR gen 5s'68	117	116⅞	117
6 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	110⅜	110⅛	110⅜
5 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	107	107	107
21 Pen RR 4½s'84 E	106¾	106½	106¾
11 Pen Pr 4½s deb '70	102¼	102	102¼
69 Pen RR 3¼s'52	98¾	98¼	98½
	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
1 Peo G L&C Chi 5s'47	114	114	114
2 Peoria & E 4s'40 2	92½	92	92
1 Pere Marq 5s'56	94	94	94
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'81 D	111	111	111
25 Phila Co 5s'67	101	15-32	101 15-32
8 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	28⅛	28	28⅛
2 Philippine Ry 4s'37	24½	24¼	24¼
1 PCC & StL 5s '70A	116¼	116¼	116¼
1 Pitt & W Va 4½s'59B	90	90	90
2 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	60	59⅞	60
2 Postal Tel&C 5s'53	26	25¼	26
1 Pure Oil 4¼s'50 xw	116	115¼	115¼
3 Purity Bak 5s'48	103½	103½	103½
1 Readg 4½s'97 A	98½	98½	98½
1 Readg 4½s'97 B	106⅝	106½	106½
1 Reg Jer Cen 4s'51	106½	106½	106½
14 Rem Rnd 4½s'56	107½	107	107
26 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97	97	97
7 Republic Steel 4½s'56	97¼	96¾	97¼
2 Rio Gr W 1st 4s'39	72	72	72
10 R I Ark &Lou4½s'34	38	38	38
2 Rutland1st 4½s'41	21	21	21
3 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	77	77	77
2 StLIM&S4sR&G '33 ct	77	77	77
2 St L S F 4½s'78	24¾	24¾	24¾
4 St L S F 4s'50 A ct	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
1 St P M & M 5s	24½	24¼	24¼
43	101	26-32	101 26-32
1 St Paul UnDep 5s '72	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
3 Seab A L cn 6s'45	18	18	18
1 Sea A L 4s '45 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	27½	27½	27½
28 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	15⅛	15	15
1 Sea-All Fla 6s'35A ct	71	71	71
15 Shell Un 3½s'51	99¼	99	99¼
1 Silesian Am 7s'41	98¾	98½	98¾
31 Skelly Oil 4s'51	71	71	71
23 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	104⅞	103¾	103⅞
9 So Cal Gas 4s 65	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Sou Pac 4½s 68	89	89	89
11 Sou Pac 4½s 81	88¼	88	88¼
16 So Pac 4½s 69	89½	89	89
14 So Pac rfg 4s 55	105¼	105	105¼
27 SoPac 3½s 46	104	103⅞	104
14 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	95½	95½	95½
6 South Ry 6½s 56	101¼	101	101¼
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	97⅜	97½	97⅜
5 South Ry gen 4s 56	78¾	78¾	78¾
10 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	105	105	105
9 S W Gas & El 4s 60	101¾	101⅞	101⅞
4 Stanley Mfg 4s 48	104½	104½	104½
13 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	111¼	111¼	111¼
8 Swift & Co 2¾s 50	98	97¾	97¾
8 T RR A St L 5s 44	105½	105½	105½
15 T RR A St L 4s 53	115¾	115⅞	115⅞
1 Texark Ft Sm5½s50	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
19 Tex Corp 3½s 51	105¾	105¾	105¾
48 Third Ave aj 5s 60	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
10 Third Ave 4s 60	25½	24⅞	24⅞
4 Tidewater As O 3½s52	100	100	100
5 T St L & W 4s 50	98½	98½	98½
1 Tri Continent 5s 53	117	117	117
3 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	115½	115½	115½
5 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112¾	112½	112½

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Fri	Thur
Advances	277	258
Declines	260	*276
Unchanged	162	167
Total Issues	699	*701

*Revised

Stock Averages

(60 Stocks)

By the Associated Press

Today	67.7	Prev. day	67.5
Month ago ..	68.2	Year ago	61.9
1937 high	75.3	1937 low	65.4

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	106	106
16 Unit Drug 5s 53	96½	96½	96½
6 U S Rub 5s 47	97	96⅜	97
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	107	106¾	106¾
9 Utah P&L 5s 44	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Util P&L $5 pf	99⅜	99	99⅛
2⅜ Util P & L 5s 59	50½	50¼	50⅜
10 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	49½	49¼	49½
7 Va&SW cn 5s '58	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
5 Wabash 1st 5s '39	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
2 Wabash 2d 5s '39	93	93	93
2 Walwrth 4s '55	83½	83	83
1 Warner Bros 6s '39	81	81	81
1 Warner Quinl 6s '39	95½	95½	95½
1 West Pen P 3½s'66	48	47⅞	48
27 Western Un 5s '60	104½	104½	104½
2 West Shore 4s 2361	102	102	102
10 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Wick-Sp cv 7s 35ct	34½	34½	34½
11 Wilson & S Falls 5s 38	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
36 Youngst S & T 5s 48	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Youngst S & T 4s 61	101⅛	101	101⅛
5 Youngst S & T 3½s 51	134	132	133½

Foreign Bonds

18 Abitibi P & P 5s 53	101¼	100	101¼
Antioquia 7s 45 D	13¼	13⅛	13¼
20 Argentine 4½s 71	99¾	99⅝	99¾
3 Argtine 4½s 71 101 2-32	101 2-32	100 2-32	
3 Arg6s59Oct 101 15-32	101 15-32	101 15-32	
Ars61960My 101 29-32	101 29-32	101 29-32	
10 Arg6s1960Sept 101 3-32	101 3-32	101 3-32	
2 Ars61960Oc 101 15-32	101 15-32	101 15-32	
5 Ars61961Ap 100 22-32	100 22-32	100 22-32	
1 Arg 6s 1961 May	101 29-32	101 29-32	
1 Argentine 5½s'62	100 18-32	100 18-32	
7 Australia 5s '55	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Australia 5s '57	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Austria 7s '57	101⅜	101½	101½
2 Belgium 6½s'49	102½	102½	102½
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	109	109	109
1 Berl City 5½s'58	24	24	24
2 Brazil 8s '41	22	22	22
2 Brazil 6½s '27-57	47½	47½	47½
3 Brazil C Ry 6½s'57	38	38	38
1 Buen Ays '84	40⅛	39¾	39¾
4 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	57⅞	57⅛	57⅜
1 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '76	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2 Canada 5s '52	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜
2 Canada 4s '60	112	112	112
1 Canada 1¾s '61	107½	107½	107½
7 Canada 2¾s'51	99½	99½	99½
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	99	99	99
5 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝
9 Chile 6s '61 Feb	21¾	21½	21¾
1 Chile 6s '61 Sept	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
1 Chile 6s '23	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
45 Chilean Mun 7s '60	21⅜	21⅜	21⅝
1 Cologne 6½s'50	17½	17¼	17½
5 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	24	24	24
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	28¾	28½	28⅝
1 Colomb Mt Bk 7s '46	28½	28¼	28½
1 Copenhag 5s '52	22½	22½	22½
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	90¼	90¼	90⅜
4 Cordoba Pr 7s '42	94¾	94	94
1 Denmark 5½s'55	96	96	96
2 Denmark 4½s'62	101½	101½	101½
1 Dom 2fd 5½s'40	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Estonia Rep 7s '67	99	99	99
1 French 7½s '41	116	116	116
1 French 7s '49 unst	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
8 Ger Cr Agr Bk 7s'50	48	48	48
2 GerCAgLoan6s '60 Oct	33¾	33¾	33¾
25 GerGov Intl 5½s'65	28½	28½	28½
1 Helsingfors 6½s '60	29½	29¼	29½
1 Italy 7s 1951	105	105	105
12 Japan 6½s'54	87	86¾	86¾
1 Jugoslav 7s '57	98¾	98⅝	98¾
4 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	40	40	40
1 Minas Ger 6½s'58	12	12	12
2 Norway 4½s'65	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
1 Norway 6s '64	101¾	101

Baseball Business Booming Attendance Figures Show

NEW YORK, May 27 (AP)—If you haven't had a chance to see the satisfied smiles on club owners' faces, the attendance figures for the first month of the 1937 season will tell you that the baseball business is booming again.

Except in a few scattered instances, returns from the two major leagues and the big minor circuits show prosperity has returned with at least three remarkable jumps.

The Philadelphia Athletics and Pittsburgh Pirates, off in front in their respective league races, more than doubled the crowd totals of the first month of the 1936 campaign. The St. Louis Browns already have played before nearly half as many home fans as they did during the entire season last year while only the Boston Red Sox report attendance as being "off."

In this case, however, officials attribute the decline to a "bad break" in weather rather than any lack of interest in the doings of the Red Sox. They've done pretty well as road attractions, while at Boston they managed to get only four games up to May 17 when they reported a total home attendance of about 40,000.

Over the same stretch, however, the Athletics drew about 100,000 cash customers in contrast to last year's 40,000, and Pittsburgh's Pirates played before 117,800 fans in their first nine home games. At this stage a year ago their attendance was only 40,000.

So far as the percentages go, Rogers Hornsby's St. Louis Browns are doing even better. At 14 home games they drew 44,789 fans as compared to last year's total attendance of about 90,000. At this time in 1936 they had played before only 16,000 customers.

Officials of the two Chicago teams refused to divulge attendance figures, but the Cubs reported they were "well ahead" of last year and the White Sox announced a slight increase.

The New York Yankees and Giants presented the biggest totals for their home games. The Giants packed in 224,565 fans for 17 games during the first month, while the Yanks drew 165,424 at seven games. Brooklyn's Dodgers were not far behind with 151,239 at 15 games.

While comparable 1936 figures are not available, all three are somewhat ahead of last year's attendance.

Detroit, with 200,000 fans for 14 games, reports attendance about the same as last year. Cleveland and the Phillies say their 52,000 totals approximately duplicate last season's opening month. The Boston Bees and Cincinnati Reds both report increases with totals of 98,000 and 90,000 respectively.

Among the AA circuits, increased attendance is the general rule this year, although both the American Association and Pacific Coast League suffered from bad early-season weather. The return of Jersey City, which opened with a record crowd of 31,000 has helped boost the International League's totals, but Newark, Toronto and Montreal all have played before banner throngs.

Helen Jacobs Beaten

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—Helen Jacobs' quest of the womens singles crown of the French hard court tennis championships once more came to grief today. The Berkeley (Calif.) girl was eliminated in the quarterfinals by Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, hard-hitting Polish star, 6—3, 6—4.

It was the seventh time that Miss Jacobs, holder of the Wimbledon championship and four-times American title-holder, had sought the French crown unsuccessfully.

The American girl swung her racket stiffly in the first part of the match. She showed a better variety of strokes than her rival but committed numerous errors on Mlle. Jedrzejowska's fast drives.

Heinrich Henkel, second ranking German star, easily subdued George Patrick Hughes of Great Britain in the quarterfinals, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.

Quist Named In Davis Cup Draw

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—The Australians today named Adrian K. Quist, their No. 1 star, and the veteral Jack Crawford to oppose Don Budge and Bryan (Bitsy) Grant in the opening singles matches of the North American Davis Cup finals at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, tomorrow. Crawford was drawn against Budge for the first match with Quist meeting Grant in the second.

If necessary, Clifford Sproule, nonplaying captain of the Australian team, can shift his lineup tomorrow, as Davis Cup rules permit substitutions in case of illness. All that would be necessary would be a report showing Quist was in no condition to play. In case Quist is unable to take the court against Grant, Sproule is expected to replace him with Vivian McGrath, the national champion.

Quist went on the courts for 20 minutes, at the West Side Club, today.

"We feel distinctly more hopeful than yesterday," conceded Captain Sproule.

The draw was considered favorable to the invaders, inasmuch as Crawford drew the American ace, Budge, with Quist facing the No. 2 man of the home team, Grant, who has never before played in the Davis Cup zone finals.

The possibility of a postponement loomed, as a result of rainy weather today and a doubtful forecast for tomorrow. If the skies clear, however, U. S. officials expected close to a sell-out crowd of 13,500 for the opening two matches at 1 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

Mrs. Vare Wins

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, former national titleholder, won the Philadelphia district women's golf championship today by defeating 19-year-old Helen Sigel, 3 and 2.

Denny Shute Putts His Way To Quarterfinals

PITTSBURGH, May 28 (AP)—Champion Denny Shute had a champion's heart and shots yesterday and strode magnificently into the quarterfinals of the Professional Golfers Association title play.

Challenged by Ed Dudley of Philadelphia and down most of the way through the first round, Shute produced three birdies in the last seven holes to win the match, 3 and 2.

Others who qualified for the round of eight were Jimmy Hines, Garden City, N. Y.; Tony Manero, Peabody, Mass.; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., all quarterfinalists last year, and Byron Nelson, Reading, Penna.; Henry Picard, Hershey, Penna., and Ky Laffoon and Harry Cooper, Chicago.

Sloshing around the Field Club's hills in a drenching rain, McSpaden, Laffoon and Hines earned a place alongside Shute by their work yesterday.

Snead Eliminated

McSpaden eliminated Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in one of the most spectacular matches of the tournament. He was outdriven by Snead and outputted, but he covered the pin with his second shots all day, and kept going steadily forward in the afternoon while Snead wilted in the rain.

McSpaden shot a 69, the best round of the day, in the morning, and picked up only a single hole. In the afternoon he hung desperately to this slight advantage and young Snead beat himself.

Laffoon and Hines staged the comebacks of the day. The former was two down to long-belting Jimmy Thomson, of Shawnee-on-Delaware, Penna., at the end of 18 holes but plodded carefully through the afternoon storm and added to his lead as Thomson faded.

Hines likewise was two down to Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., at the end of the first round and similarly he kept close to par while little Paul explored two thick rough and water-filled traps. Hines won the match, 2 and 1.

Picard Beats Smith

In the other matches Picard beat Horton Smith of Chicago 4 and 3; Nelson drubbed popular Johnny Farrell of Short Hills, N. J., 5 and 4; Manero outlasted Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J., 3 and 1, and Cooper drubbed Jim Foulis of Chicago, 5 and 4.

But from the start the Shute-Dudley match was the high light of the day. Dudley won three of the first five holes in the morning. He was two up at the end of the first nine and the gallery, hearing that the champion was about to go out, raced for the back nine to see the fun.

They saw the slender Denny, using one putter on one green and another on the next, score birdies on the fifteenth and eighteenth holes to square the match. The putt on the home hole rolled in from 14 feet away and nullified the long morning struggle.

In the afternoon the match was simply a study in patience, both are silent. Both can go and go without ever making a destructive mistake. But this afternoon Shute was more than patient.

Takes Lead

Turning into the final nine, they were still all square. At the 29th hole, Denny clipped a midiron shot to within two feet of the hole and took the lead. He lost the advantage on the 30th, but came back with a 20-footer for another birdie at the 31st.

Two holes later, his lead evidently slipping when he found a trap at the side of the green, he descended into the grass and chipped into the cup for a birdie.

The champion won the 34th and the match when Dudley weakened in the face of all this and failed to reach the green with his drive.

Smith had a chance to beat Picard going into the last nine holes. Three up at the end of the first 18, Picard faltered badly on the first nine of the afternoon and lost his advantage, but he played the first three holes of the back nine in fours to Smith's fives and had no trouble from then on.

Young Nelson kept up his relentless pace yesterday. In the four days of the tournament he has played 101 holes in three strokes under par.

Feature of today's play is the match between Harry Cooper and the man who beat him out of the national open title last year, Tony Manero.

To Receive 1934 Prizes

PITTSBURGH, May 28 (AP)—George R. Jacobus, president of the Professional Golfers' Association, announced yesterday that $3136 due players for prize money in the Indianapolis open of 1934 would be paid by the P. G. A. Al Espinosa won the event, which called for a $1000 purse. Others who will receive checks immediately are Ky Laffoon, Paul Runyan, Denny Shute, Terle Johnson, Harry Cooper, John Revolta, Frank Moore, Jim Foulis, Frank Gelhot, Joe Kirkwood, Victor Ghezzi, Maurice O'Connor, Abe Espinosa and Leonard Dodson.

Miss Marble In Final

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Alice Marble, American singles champion, reached the final round of the Middlesex tennis championships today by defeating Mary Whitemarsh of Great Britain, 6—3, 6—0.

Miss Marble will face Anita Lizana of Chile in the final round tomorrow. The Chilean defeated Nancy Lyle of Great Britain, 4—6, 6—2, 6—2.

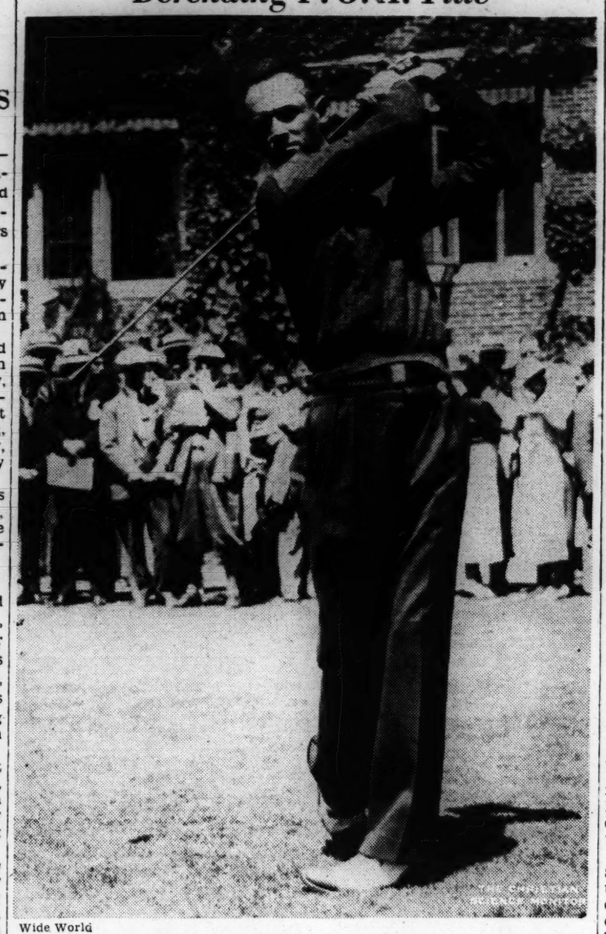
Miss Marble, paired with Katharine Winthrop of Boston, lost out in the doubles, bowing to Alexandra McOstrich and Jean Saunders of England, 5—7, 6—3, 6—3.

Silverblatt Elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—The City of the College of New York track and field squad has elected Leo Silverblatt captain for next year. He specializes in the running high jump.

Defending P. G. A. Title



Wide World

Denny Shute, West Newton, Mass.

Hubbell, Ott Lead Giants To Sixth Straight

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The value of that Hubbell-Ott combination to the New York Giants was revealed yesterday as the current National League champions took a 3-to-2 decision from the Cincinnati Reds and moved closer to the top of the standing. Hubbell, in relief, gained his twenty-fourth successive mound victory over a two-year period when Ott hit his seventh home run of the season in the ninth inning.

Hubbell and Ott last year carried the Giants on their shoulders through most of the pennant campaign. "Hub" won the important games with his sensational pitching and Mel generated the batting power for a club that was not outstanding in the offensive department. The great left-hander won the league's most valuable player award, and his team mate outfielder was close behind in the voting.

To quote figures, Hubbell was the leading pitcher with 26 victories and only six defeats, with an earned-run average of 2.31. Ott hit .327 in 150 games, with 33 homers and 135 runs batted in.

Eight for Carl

Although not as effective as last year, Hubbell has stretched his remarkable victory streak to 24 consecutive regular-season games, including the 16 straight in helping the Giants win the 1936 pennant. Carl's 1937 record is eight triumphs and no defeats, and he is so far ahead of other mound rivals, the race isn't even close.

Hubbell beats them, whether they are league leaders or occupants of eighth place. He recently has won two games from the Pirates, who have been playing championship baseball. Yesterday he pitched two innings of hitless ball and spoiled a fine hurling exhibition by one of the circuit's outstanding rookie boxmen, Lee Grissom.

Ott started the season in a batting slump. Manager Bill Terry even went so far as to take the little veteran out of the cleanup spot in the Giants' batting order. But in recent engagements the Ott average has risen rapidly and so have the Giants. Mel's ninth-inning four-bagger yesterday brought New York's sixth straight victory and reduced the Pittsburgh lead to a single game. Another triumph for the Giants today, paired with a Pirate defeat, would put the champions into a first-place tie.

For the second successive afternoon, the Phillies beat the Cubs, 11 to 2. Bucky Walters, the former infielder, scattered nine Chicago hits over the nine innings to win his fourth game. He also contributed three hits to his team's attack and drove in three runs. Pinky Whitney also smashed home three team mates, with four hits.

Bees Best Cardinals

The troublesome Bee moved to within one game of the fifth-place Dodgers by defeating the Cardinals, 8 to 7. Roy Johnson's pinch homer with Fletcher on base in the eighth inning scored the deciding runs. The victory went to Jim Turner, the Nashville milkman, and it was his third of the year.

As if to prove that they are still in the pennant race, despite the loss of Manager Mickey Cochrane, the Tigers yesterday scored a 5-to-4 triumph over the Yankees in 13 innings. It was the American League's longest game of the season and gave the Bengals possession of third position in the standing. The defeat snapped a New York victory march that had reached six games.

The Athletics slipped further down in the standing yesterday, losing to Cleveland, 8 to 7. A five-run fifth inning enabled the Indians to come from behind. Hal Trosky's triple with the bases loaded helped considerably.

Ben Chapman and Monte Weaver combined to give Washington a 2-to-1 decision over the White Sox. Chapman hit a single, double and triple, scoring both Washington runs. Weaver pitched six-hit baseball and blanked the Sox until the ninth.

Army Coaches Not Satisfied With Plebes

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 27 (AP)—Finding satisfactory understudies for two veterans, who have only one more year to play, is the principal problem facing Army's football coaches right now.

Lieut. Gar Davidson, head coach, was far from satisfied with the showing of last year's plebes in the recently concluded spring drills. Davidson is still in the dark as to who will be selected as replacements for Jim Craig, triple-threat back, and tackle Jim Isbell, who will captain this year's Cadet eleven.

"It looks like few of the plebes are good enough for either of the first two teams," Davidson said. "I was not at all satisfied with replacement prospects as the practice went along, but was a bit more encouraged toward the end. In the final intra-squad game an improvement was noticeable that had not been apparent during most of the drills."

Few of the army regulars participated in the practice, confined largely to training in fundamentals of the Army system.

Leading candidates for Craig's understudy are John Endress, an end on the 1936 plebe team; Tyler Martin, the quarterback, and Karl Ockershauser, who met with a mishap in mid-season and did not see much action.

Endress is a deceptive runner and kicks and passes well. Ockershauser, a southpaw passer, is the heaviest of the trio and hits the line harder. Martin shows promise of development.

Arthur Frontczak is about the only other plebe with backfield prospects and Davidson likely will use him as a replacement for Jim Schwenk at fullback. His weight and speed will give the Cadets another good line plunger.

Harry Stella, best of the crop of plebe tackles, is the probable choice for Isbell's understudy. He is a big, fast 200-pounder.

Sam Samuels and Riggs Sullivan, who left the flanks last season to fill empty backfield spots, will be back at end as will Ed Rogner, basketball captain, and Frank Kobes, a candidate for all-America honors.

With Swede Engstrom, Bob Little, Harold Brown and Fred Symmes all showing up well, Davidson has no problem at guard. Symmes played center for the 1936 plebes, but is showing even better as a guard.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	19	11	.633
Cleveland	15	11	.577
Detroit	17	14	.548
Philadelphia	15	13	.536
Boston	13	13	.500
Chicago	13	16	.448
Washington	14	18	.438
St. Louis	9	19	.321

Results May 27

Washington 2, Chicago 1.
Cleveland 8, Philadelphia 7.
Detroit 5, New York 4 (13 innings).
St. Louis at Boston, postponed.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	23	13	.639
Toledo	20	17	.541
Minneapolis	19	17	.528
Louisville	17	18	.486
Columbus	17	18	.486
St. Paul	15	18	.455
Kansas City	13	17	.433
Indianapolis	14	20	.412

Results May 27

Toledo 3, Milwaukee 1.
St. Paul 14, Louisville 3.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 5.
Kansas City at Columbus (rain).

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C
Newark	23	9	.719
Buffalo	17	13	.567
Toronto	19	14	.576
Montreal	15	13	.536
Syracuse	17	15	.531
Rochester	14	16	.467
Jersey City	12	17	.414
Baltimore	5	25	.167

Results May 27

Jersey City 2, Baltimore 1.
Syracuse 6, Newark 1.
Buffalo at Rochester, 4-4 (4½ innings).
Montreal at Toronto (postponed).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
San Francisco	37	16	.698
Sacramento	36	20	.643
San Diego	33	22	.600
Los Angeles	28	27	.509
Portland	24	27	.471
Seattle	20	32	.385
Missions	19	35	.352
Oakland	18	36	.333

Results May 27

San Francisco 3, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 13, Los Angeles 9.
Missions 2, Portland 1.
San Diego 6, Seattle 4.

Robert Sweeny Reaches Final In British Golf

SANDWICH, Eng., May 28 (AP)—Robert Sweeney, native New Yorker who has lived in London for several years, battled his way into the final round of the British amateur golf championship today.

Tomorrow he will face 50-year-old Lionel Munn, many-times champion of Ireland, over the 36-hole route for the crown Hector Thomson of Scotland relinquished because of ill-health.

So deadly on the greens that he required only 41 putts for the 29 holes he played today in eliminating Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis., and Charles Stowe, British colliery engineer, Sweeney was reckoned at no worse than an even choice against Munn. The veteran Irishman reached the finals by first eliminating J. J. F. Pennink, English amateur champion, 2 up, and then Count Alaric De Bendern, 4 and 3.

Sweeney won his quarterfinal round match from Wehrle by 3 and 2. In the afternoon he shot a sensational 32 on the outgoing nine against Stowe to be four up at the turn. He followed up with four successive fours to win, 6 and 5.

Sweeney has been a persistent contender in this tournament since 1932. He was beaten in the third round that year and in the fourth round in 1933. In 1935, however, he traveled all the way to the semi-finals before he was eliminated by Lawton Little, 3 and 2. Little went on to win the title for the second time in succession.

Last year Sweeney reached the sixth round before bowing, 1 up at the twenty-first, to the Australian champion, Jim Ferrier, who subsequently was beaten in the finals by Thomson.

Important Polo Gets Under Way In a Fortnight

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—The first of the important polo championships for the season, which seem likely to be the greatest in the history of the sport in the United States, will get under way in another fortnight, when the intercollegiate tournament, which has brought forward so many of the highest stars of polo, is staged as a part of the 300th anniversary of Governor's Island, on the Morris Memorial Field, beginning June 12.

Five colleges, United States Military Academy, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Cornell will participate, according to the schedule announced by the Intercollegiate Polo Association.

The opening match will bring Yale against Princeton, on Saturday, June 12, with the winner encountering Cornell, on the following Wednesday, June 16. Meantime, the West Point team will oppose Harvard on Tuesday, June 15. The final, on Saturday, June 19, will be a part of the official celebration, which will also include a review in honor of the high military and state official visitors who will be present. Throughout the entire week also there will be exhibits of a historical nature, as well as demonstrations by land and air forces.

Another competition of an unusual sort is booked for the near future, when an intersectional match between teams of women players, probably at Bethpage State Park, early in July. Several members of the Eastern team will exhibit their skill at Bethpage this coming week end, when they will compete with the regular men players of the two Bethpage teams in the Eastern low goal circuit championship. For the Bethpage Shamrocks, Marjorie LeBoutillier will play No. 1, supported by the three Carroon brothers, James, Richard, and George, while Mary Maxwell will be at No. 1 for the Bethpage Knazes, with Louis Heyl, Fred Miller and Peter Gill.

The California women's team, which will be the other contender in the intersectional match, is now on its way east, while the other members of the eastern team will also be seen in action with support from the local men players, during the practice period before the match.

Georgetown Elects Cavadine

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Georgetown University's baseball lettermen yesterday elected John Cavadine, North Haven, Conn., captain of the 1938 team. They also elected Second Baseman Edmund Bovine, Flushing, L. I., a senior, as honorary captain of this year's nine. The Georgetown team, managed by former big leaguer Joe Judge, won 12 games and lost none this year. It is a claimant of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball championship.

Columbia Withdraws Crew

NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—Lack of material has caused Columbia to withdraw its junior varsity crew from the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie, June 22. Hayes Shimp, stroke of the Jayvees, and John Kelly, No. 2, were unable to take time off from summer jobs for the long training period starting today. There were no substitutes to take their places.

Colgate Elects Co-Captains

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—Drew Valentine of Brooklyn, N. Y., and John K. Thomas of Greenwich, Conn., yesterday were elected co-captains of the Colgate track team for next year, to succeed Thomas Nast 3d, of New Rochelle, N. Y. Valentine is an outstanding quarter-miler and Thomas holds the university record in the pole vault.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	10	.655
New York	20	13	.606
St. Louis	17	13	.567
Chicago	16	16	.500
Brooklyn	14	15	.483
Boston	13	16	.448
Philadelphia	13	19	.406
Cincinnati	10	20	.333

Results May 27

Philadelphia 11, Chicago 2.
Boston 8, St. Louis 7.
New York 3, Cincinnati 2.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh, postponed.

And Talking of . . . Horse-Riding

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Rally of the Horse

LONDON—We clattered into the cobbled forecourt of the little old Surrey inn. At the sound of the horses' hooves, the odd-job lad came running out. We swung down from the saddle and passed into a cosy, panelled dining-room where, although summer was alleged to be upon us, a wood fire blazed merrily in the open grate. Through the window we saw the nags being led away to comfortable stabling. And we decided that horse-riding in Britain is not so much a thing of the past as a thing of the future.

Over the meal—and what a welcome meal it was!—we fell to talking about the "horse rally" that has been arranged for July 10-15. "Really," said Giséle, "it promises to be enormous fun. The people who take part in it will have a choice of five places to start from and they will all ride 100 miles, converging upon Eastbourne, on the South coast. The general arrangements, I am told, will be like those for a motorcar rally. You know, carefully arranged schedules for traveling times, and points awarded for all sorts of things. Only of course they'll be horsey things—condition of mount, riding style, manners, and so forth."

Ambitious, Perhaps

And that led us on to discuss the feasibility of making up a party to "hike" on horseback from Land's End, at the southermost tip of England, to John-o-Groats, the most northerly inhabited point of Scotland. The "End to End" trip, as cyclsits term it. I once effected that journey—in 10 days, during the winter—on a pedal cycle. And felt, I must confess, very much as if I were traveling on the top of an electric stove for a good deal of the way. But I can well imagine that, with a carefully chosen route and plenty of time to spare, a similar expedition on horseback would be a most enjoyable adventure.

I remember that a member of the Preston Borough Council, David Ainsworth, once rode on a six-year-old mare from John-o-Groats to Land's End, and te took 26 days to cover his 945 miles. The mount wore out four sets of shoes and the rider, a gentleman built on generous lines, wore off 15 pounds of weight.

Must Exceed Mileage

To obtain the maximum pleasure from the ride, one would have to exceed Mr. Ainsworth's mileage very considerably and depart from the highways. After all, Britain does not yet consist entirely of hard, metalled roads, and it is still possible for a cavalier who has studied his maps carefully in advance to travel long distances by ways comparatively unfrequented.

Many of the inns and hostelries of old England can still fulfill their original function of providing shelter and food for beast as well as man. And if touring holidays on horseback were really to become a vogue—sufficient are organized, I may say, to indicate the potential appeal of the notion—there might, indeed, be a quaint swing-back of fashion. Because in all parts of the country stabling quarters have been converted into garages. How droll if some of them had to be reconverted, to cater for the horse!

What has brought horse-riding back to popularity in this age of whirring machines and traffic lights is the discovery that it is not "just a rich man's game." No longer must you give your kingdom for a horse. On the contrary, hacking is a cheap and easily accessible pastime. With a big following among city workers.

Perhaps the outstanding merit of this admittedly grand form of exercise is the ease with which it may be adapted to individual requirements. A man wants to take a ride before breakfast. Well, he can do so. Or in the evening. Or at any old time. Company is a pleasant addition; but it is not a requisite as it is for the enjoyment of lawn tennis, golf and most other pastimes.

More Riding Now

"More people are on horses' backs now than ever there were before the World War." Thus the proprietor of the livery stables where the horses I ride are kept. And he stresses the fact that they are "different" people. There have always been social strata where instruction in equitation was an integral part of education, like playing the piano; but now "the other people" are on the trail.

So it by no means follows that every rider in Rotten Row (or any of the minor Rotten Rows now being increasingly used in the suburbs of the cities) has his—or her—legs encased in an immaculate pair of Bedford Cord breeches. Oh, no. Plenty of converts are content to start appareled in a modest fashion—with, say, a pair of ready-made "bags," puttees instead of riding boots, a polo sweater and a sports jacket. They ride for the fun of it, not the look of it.

Instruction fees nowadays are small, and I know of many cases where beginners have eschewed the services of a paid teacher altogether. They have been content to go out with friends who could ride and have picked up points as they went on—and off. Confidence and capability are soon acquired, and the novice passes rapidly from the walk to the trot, from the trot to the canter, from the canter to the gallop. And then comes the big thrill—jumping.

Lessons From Instructor

Maybe it is really more sensible, if you can afford it, to take a series of lessons from an instructor, who will ground you thoroughly on points of technique before he lets you loose in the fields. But that is not half such good fun for your friends.

The "come back" of the horse is most observable on the fringe of towns, where you might expect riding country to be scarce and schools of equitation to be expensive. I know at least one center, within half-an-hour's motor-ride of Big Ben, where you can get all the riding and jumping you want for a fee of five shillings ($1) an hour. The people who have discovered cheap riding are, of course, talking about it, and the "boom" proceeds, quietly but rapidly, through the personal advocacy of multiplied devotees. In short, the nation is becoming again,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May.

"Horse-conscious."

Fastest Half-Mile Is in Prospect At N. C. A. A. Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif., May 27—The fastest half mile to be run this year is in prospect for spectators at the N. C. A. A. track meet to be held June 18-19, following receipt of entries from Johnny Woodruff, University of Pittsburgh sophomore and 880-meter Olympic champion, and Vic Palmason, University of Washington senior, who ran the 880 in 1m. 53s. flat against Stanford in April.

Woodruff, Negro sensation who amazed the track and field world by running 800 meters in 1m. 51s., during the Olympic trials, has turned in times of 1m. 52s. in the 880, 48.2 in the 440 and 4m. 20.9s. in the mile this year.

Palmason's time of 1m. 53s. for the two-lap race was the best turned in one the Pacific Coast this season, and the lanky Husky star should be Pacific Coast champion by the time he faces the Olympic champion.

With Ross Bush, Trojan conference champion and second-place winner in the N. C. A. A. last year, in shape again, finals in the 880 should be one of the fastest and most hotly contested events of the meet.

Woodruff's entry was accompanied by those of E. D. Mason, IC4A titleholder, for both sprints; Arthur Thomas, Kenneth Ryden, hurdler, and Eugene Taano, javelin.

Both Thomas and Mason have turned in times of 21.4s. in the 220 twice this year, with Mason also running a 48.3s. 440 in the Penn State-Pittsburgh meet.

Ryden, another promising sophomore, turned in a 23.9s. mark in the low hurdles against Notre Dame on May 1. Taano, a senior, tossed the spear 197 feet to win the Penn Relays a year ago, but is expected to reach 210 feet before the season ends. He has hit 211 feet in practice this year.

College Baseball Results

Maine 12, Bowdoin 7.
Trinity 8, Worcester P. I. 5.

Indianapolis Race Field Needs One More, Qualifier

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28 (AP)—Only one place remained to be filled today in order to have a full field of 33 starters in the 500-mile Indianapolis motor speedway race Monday.

Four drivers qualified their cars yesterday, making a total of 32, but all of the excitement was packed in one wild ride by Babe Stapp, the Dallas, Texas, veteran.

Stapp, who is driving a Maserati entered by Henry Topping Jr., of New York, has been beset with motor trouble, but he finally got out on the track yesterday and roared around for the first six laps of his 25-mile qualifying run at more than 122-miles an hour.

The other three qualifiers were Ken Fowler of Patterson, N. J., at 117.421 miles an hour; George Bailey of Detroit at 117.497 and Russell Snowberger of Wilmington, Del., at 117.354.

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A Satirical Comedy with Music
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WPA Federal Theatre Production

Roosevelt Acts to Halt Raids By Congress on Relief Funds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—President Roosevelt today sought to put an end to raids being made on the $1,500,000,000 relief fund for 1938 by special blocs in Congress.

He declared that 530,000 fewer persons would be put to work if the money is spent the way the House has voted instead of on general WPA projects. These would be in addition to the 500,000 the WPA expects to drop anyway in view of an expected increase in private employment.

The $505,000,000 earmarked by the House in a log-rolling session earlier in the week would pay for about 630,000 WPA jobs but only 100,000 jobs on the PWA, drought prevention, road building and flood control projects for which it was set aside, the President said. Such projects, he indicated, belong in a public works bill and not in a relief measure.

Word to this effect had already been sent out to state WPA administrators by Harry L. Hopkins, relief chief, in the hope that they would appeal to their congressmen to approve the relief appropriation in the form submitted to them by President Roosevelt.

Revolt Is Surprise

The determination of the House to have its way with the relief appropriation came as a surprise to Administration leaders. It is looked upon as a major revolt. In some quarters, it was interpreted as indicative of growing opposition in Congress to the "blank check" method of giving relief money to the President to spend as he likes.

The rebellious House was adjourned by leaders for the week end to give it time to "cool off," but not until after it had taken a slap at Mr. Hopkins in the form of a 137 to 114 vote to cut his salary from $12,000 to $10,000 a year.

Despite the fact that he took a reduction in salary when he left the New York state emergency relief administration in 1933 to take the federal job, Mr. Hopkins said the paycut was all right—"just so they don't cut down on the relief money."

Log-Rolling Amendments

The three major amendments attached to the bill by "log-rolling" tactics would set aside $300,000,000 for PWA work; $55,000,000 for flood control and conservation construction, and $150,000,000 for highway and grade crossing elimination projects.

Mixed with the feeling of these blocs that Congress should listen to demands from back home, was a displeasure with Mr. Hopkins' activities on Capitol Hill. "Two weeks ago he had the power to override one of the ablest members of the House," declared Representative Joe Starnes (D) of Alabama, leader of the flood control advocates. "A week ago, according to the press, he came on the hill and held a meeting in the office of the majority whip of the House, and yesterday he entered the sanctum sanctorum, the office of the majority leader of this House, the holy of holies. That is what the members of the House resent."

Two amendments to the bill were turned down yesterday. One would have denied relief to WPA workers participating in or fomenting strikes. The other would have cut alien labor off relief rolls. Two other amendments, giving relief preference to American citizens, aliens who have taken out first papers, and to World War and Spanish-American War veterans, were adopted.

Power Case Nears Decision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 28—The basic issue of whether the Federal Government has the right to lend money to cities for construction of municipal power plants is coming before the Supreme Court today under legal circumstances so unusual that the Administration hopes to get a final decision in four days.

The Public Works Administration has been attempting to get this matter settled for three years and describes it as a crucial public power case. At the present moment the maps of some states are checkerboards of injunctions preventing such loans, with the effect of holding back construction. The injunctions have been widely secured by public utilities in their fight against federal assistance to public power projects and have kept the whole matter in suspense for years.

But what makes the matter particularly urgent from the viewpoint of the Government is the history of the matter before the Supreme Court.

Action Delayed

Last spring the Duke power case had been fought all the way through lower and appeal courts right up to the Supreme Court. The Government was successful in the Fourth Circuit Court, and PWA attorneys were anticipating a quick triumph in the high court in the capital.

The utility delayed its appeal to the Supreme Court until just before the adjournment for the summer. The court failed to act before adjournment and the long continued injunction lasted through the summer months.

Then in December came the Supreme Court's announcement. It was the first important announcement following the Roosevelt landslide, and it was one of those which is declared in inner administration circles to have precipitated the subsequent attack on the court by the New Deal.

The Supreme Court sent the case back to the lower courts for re-trial. It declined to pass judgment on the merits of the issue themselves until the whole issue had been threshed out again. While the case did not specifically go against the Government, and was an oblique criticism of lower courts' handling of the matter the long delay was a sharp blow to New Deal plans. Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, in a statement yesterday quoted the comment of Chief Justice Taft that "justice delayed is justice denied."

The case which the Supreme Court sent back to the lower courts was re-heard for a third time in a U. S. district court last February, but no decision has yet been granted.

However, what has happened is that the Government has won another victory in the United States Court of Appeals here, involving loans to cities in Iowa and Alabama. In all cases the Government's position was sustained.

Seek to Block Delay

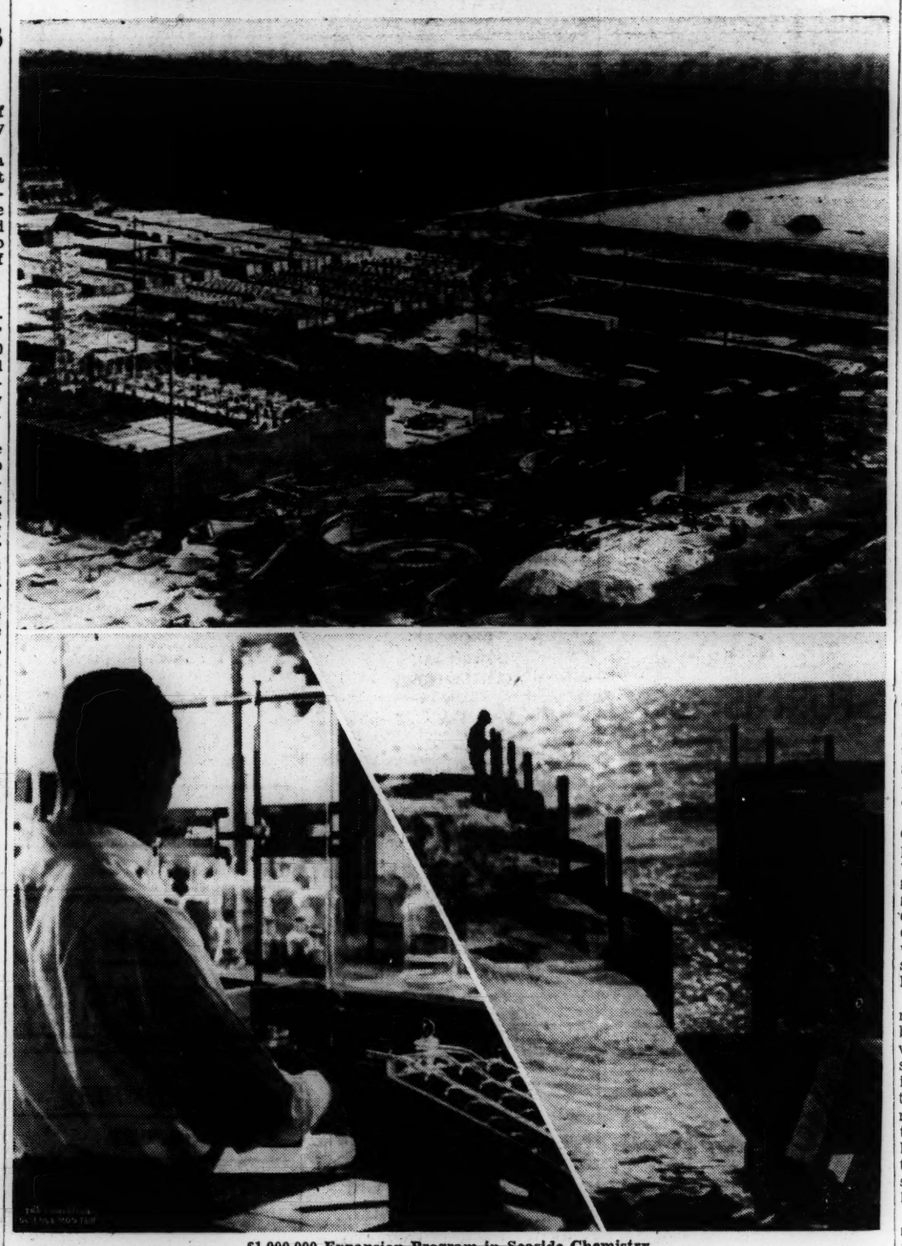
The Alabama Power Co. and the Iowa City Light & Power Co. are now charged with following the same dilatory tactics and delaying their appeal until just before the Supreme Court's adjournment for the summer. If the court holds up its decision the matter will go to next December, as it did in the first case.

The Government asks the court to deny a writ of certiorari and thus let the decision of the Court of Appeals stand. The court will presumably make its decision Saturday at its regular meeting, and announce it Tuesday.

The Government has been sustained in no less than five U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeals over the past three years, yet injunctions are still thwarting its action in various jurisdictions because of the absence of Supreme Court ruling.

Senator George W. Norris (Ind. Republican) from Nebraska attacked dilatory injunction tactics today in the principal speech before the Senate, citing the pending Supreme Court cases, and declaring 56 injunctions are now outstanding. Although utilities lost the cases in the end, he declared, they profit by the delay.

From Sea Water to Anti-Knock Fuel



$1,000,000 Expansion Program in Seaside Chemistry

Above—View of the Construction Work at Kure Beach, Near Wilmington, N. C., Which Will Double the Production of Bromine From Sea Water, to Be Used for Ethyl Fluid in Anti-Knock Gasoline. Lower Left—Laboratory Where Experiments in Seaside Chemistry Are Conducted. Lower Right—One of the Sea-Water Intake Channels Through Which Flow 137,000 Gallons of Water at High Tide to Fill a Great Inland Storage Basin

Seaside Chemists Tap Ocean For Bromine to Aid Autoists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KURE BEACH, N. C., May 28—Seaside chemistry as practiced by engineers who extract bromine from ocean water for use in anti-knock automobile fuels, has been so successful at Kure Beach, that a $1,000,000 expansion program is under way to double capacity by the end of June.

This step is being taken in order to keep pace with the quickening world demand for Ethyl fluid, necessary for best performance of new model, high compression engines. The annual output of ethylene dibromide will be stepped up to about 20,000,000 pounds.

Unique among industrial scientists, these seaside chemists were the first to exploit the mineral resources of the sea on a commercial scale. On July 1, the plant will draw some 137,000 gallons of water from the ocean each minute, a volume of liquid sufficient to meet the drinking water requirements of two cities the size of New York allowing each person 10 gallons daily. It takes around 2000 gallons of seawater to produce one pound of bromine.

Supply of Bromine

The fluid, Ethylene dibromide, is 85 per cent bromine, which is added to tetraethyl lead, the antiknock factor. When Thomas Midgley Jr. made his discovery of the incredible value of tetraethyl lead, now a component of 70 per cent of all gasoline used in America, it seemed the find was a useless waste of time, for at the rate bromine was needed all the known supplies gained in the usual manner would have been exhausted in a few weeks.

But here Dr. Willard H. Dow came to the rescue. He obtained bromine from the sea, announcing his equally incredible achievement less than four years ago at the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His plant has been producing bromine at the rate of 15,000 pounds a day in recent months. The newly tapped source is almost inexhaustible, for assays show there is about an inch of bromine in every cubic mile of sea.

In high test gasolines the tetraethyl lead compound insures quicker, even, and more complete combustion, while the bromine helps remove lead deposits which would otherwise form on the points of spark plugs and soon render them useless. For his part in the discoveries, Mr. Midgley was recently awarded the William H. Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry and the Nichols Medal of the American Chemical Society. His research added 50 times as much horsepower to the American civilization as will be supplied annually by Boulder Dam.

Expansion Is Pushed

The permanent operating staff at the plant, now numbering 125 chemists, skilled workers and technical experts, will be increased to 175, according to Dr. Dow, active head of the organization. More than 700 men are engaged in the construction work needed for the expansion.

Two new absorption towers are being built between the ocean and Cape Fear River. They will supplement two towers which have been in operation since 1934 when the plant went into production. In these towers, seawater treated with chlorine and sulfuric acid, trickles down against a current of air which absorbs the bromine liberated by the action of the added chemicals. Thirty tons of chlorine will be used daily in the four towers.

Near the new absorption towers a "blowing out" tower will be erected, the largest single unit under construction. This building, a square brick structure, will double facilities ash is sprayed into the bromine-extraction. In this, a solution of soda ash is sprayed into the bromine laden air from the absorption towers, to form a bromide solution many hundreds of times richer in the desired chemical than the original seawater. This solution is in turn treated with strong sulfuric acid and boiled in live steam. Bromine then passes off in the form of a vapor, and is condensed as a heavy red liquor approximately three times denser than water.

Giant Pumps Needed

Ethylene gas is obtained by passing ethyl alcohol over hot clay and the completed product is made by adding this to the pure bromine.

Naturally, in view of the tremendous amount of sea water required, giant pumps are needed. Two additional ones of the electric-driven centrifugal type will be installed immediately. Built on concrete foundations only a few feet above the ocean's shifting tides, these pumps require most of the plant's 4500 kilowatt power intake, sucking water through great canals extending out into the ocean, depositing the load in an artificial lake from which it is drawn into the plant itself.

Between ocean and canal are two large screens, one of coarse mesh, which daily saves the lives of hundreds of fish by shunting them into an outgoing channel, and another of finer mesh near the pumping station, to screen out refuse which in time might clog the system. The fine mesh screen can be revolved when it become clogged, as a strong spray of water is turned against it from the opposite direction to wash out impediments.

Valuable Chemicals Remain

Many other materials besides bromine pass through the plant daily. At current prices, it has been computed that annually some $96,379,460 worth of valuable chemicals and minerals are left in the sea water which eventually finds its way back to the ocean.

So that of the riches in Nature's greatest storehouse, only a small part is "mined" by the seaside chemists. While several thousand tons of bromine have been added to the gasoline tanks of millions of automobile drivers, the remainder—some $42,000 worth of gold, $29,000 worth of silver, enough magnesium to build 100,000 modern airplanes, and common salt enough to pave a road from New York to Washington one foot thick, flowed back into the sea by way of the Cape Fear River since the plant first began operations.

Chemists are quick to point out, however, that their concentration in sea water is so small that it is impractical to recover them in view of present chemical knowledge.

Tax Evaders

(Continued from Page 1)

the "moral" aspects of the matter and shame millionaires into strict conformity with the law.

Soon the President will send a message to Congress or letters to the appropriate leaders, calling attention to the need for new legislation and probably hinting at the advantages of an investigation. Transmitted, likewise, will be a summary of the Treasury's investigations of the problem.

Evasions Called Glaring

Mr. Roosevelt said today that it is now impossible to estimate how much revenue the Government loses annually through evasion in the topmost brackets, since investigations have only scratched the surface and looked into sample cases. But he described the situation as serious, and the evasions as glaring.

The President declined to give the name of the individual whose yacht was incorporated, but said it would come out in good time. Such avoidance, he said) dates back 10 or 15 years, but has been increasing in such measure that now steps have to be taken. It applies, of course, only to a very small proportion of taxpayers, while the overwhelming majority—in the lower brackets—file what the President described as ethical returns.

Senator Pat Harrison (D), Mississippi, chairman of the Senate finance committee, and Representative Robert L. Doughton (D), North Carolina, chairman of the ways and means, have both conferred with the President about the problem. Examples of evasion which he has shown to those who have talked with him include not only the yacht case, but another in which a man incorporated his family and paid large salaries to his minor children, one of whom was 12 years of age. In other cases, individuals have incorporated themselves in near-by islands like Bermuda.

Tax Revenues Drop

The Magill report, written since the March 15 tax returns showed disappointing revenues, is also said to refer to evasions of the undistributed corporation tax. President Roosevelt today referred tolerantly and even sympathetically to the requests from various corporations for extensions on these taxes, and said they did not materially reduce revenues.

Representative Doughton, obviously eager at the prospective congressional investigation, was more bold than the President and stated that "rich taxpayers" by finding loopholes in present tax laws had succeeded in forcing the reduction of more than $400,000,000 in original January tax revenue estimates by the Treasury.

He said he favored a presidentially approved congressional inquiry.

"There is no doubt," said Chairman Doughton, "that the difference between a balanced budget as proposed in January by the President and the present discrepancy of more than $400,000,000 is due to evasions by the wealthy. I thoroughly agree that we in Congress should investigate methods by which loopholes are found so that taxes by the rich are actually illegally decreased."

Jobless Solution Seen in Production Of Necessities Only

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—If America would produce only the necessary commodities to maintain the so-called "American standard of living" at a minimum there soon would be a shortage of workers instead of work, according to Isador Lubin, commissioner of labor statistics, United States Department of Labor, in a speech before the California Conference of Social Work here.

Mr. Lubin said a study of 30,000 workers having incomes ranging from $1200 to $1500 yearly revealed they did not earn money enough to buy the food considered necessary for a minimum diet, nor were they able to buy sufficient clothing.

"We all like to think that all American workers have automobiles but as a matter of fact, less than 15 out of every 100 workers can buy cars and of these 15 cars, 12 are secondhand," the speaker declared.

Mr. Lubin explained that if every worker's family could afford to buy sufficient sheets, pillow cases and other necessary cotton goods, cotton mill production would increase 50 per cent above its peak production.

He said an amusing sidelight in the labor survey was the discovery that a worker's wife would make any economy to provide herself with silk stockings, and commented that apparently silk stockings are a requisite of modern living.

Mr. Lubin pointed out that if all workers were able to buy all necessary commodities, our social security program eventually would be concerned with old-age insurance rather than with the combination of insurance and relief as at present.

Rutgers Names Headmaster

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 28 (AP)—Stanley Shepard Jr., a New York city banker, was named today as headmaster of Rutgers preparatory school. Mr. Shepard is a graduate of Exeter and of Hobart College.

Wisconsin Board Credits Success To 'Honest Effort'

MADISON, Wis., May 28 (AP)—The new Wisconsin Labor Relations Board, which settled 10 strikes in the first 10 days of its existence, attributed its success today to a formula calling for an "honest effort" by contending parties to settle differences.

Although the state labor act provides for formal hearings and investigations, the board so far has held no public hearings and ordered only two plant elections to determine bargaining representatives.

In almost every case, Dr. E. E. Witte, University of Wisconsin professor and member of the board, said today, differences have been settled as soon as employer and worker representatives were brought together.

Columbia Signs Contract With Announcers' Guild

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 28—The Columbia Broadcasting System has entered into a five-year contract with the American Guild of Radio Announcers and Producers covering hours, wages and working conditions for announcers and assistant directors employed in New York studios, it announced today.

The company recognizes the guild as exclusive bargaining agency for employees and agrees to what was seen as tantamount to a closed shop, the guild on its part agreeing either to accept into membership any employee engaged by the company or to waive this requirement of membership. A scale of wages is provided for any immediate salary increases granted. Under these terms, announcers will receive fees for commercial broadcasts. Pay during vacation periods will be continued in accordance with the company's existing policy Disputes will be arbitrated under rules of the American Arbitration Society.

'A Policeman's Lot—'

PHILADELPHIA, May 28 (AP)—Eight thousand bees in a burlap bag were added police problems yesterday. Patrolmen answered the complaint of neighbors by cutting down a hive and bringing it to a district station.

One of Pioneer Stations Is KFKA Of Greeley, Colo.

With Monitor Newscasters

GREELEY, Colo.—Station KFKA is a pioneer radiocaster, having been first licensed on May 15, 1921, an outgrowth of a communication, experimental station first founded in 1909 under the call GGM. During the war period when all radio stations were closed down GGM was off the air. Negotiations were opened in 1926 to return GGM to the air and as a result Colorado State College of Education was granted a license to operate a radiocast station under the call KFKA.

KFKA operated as an experimental radiocast station under the operating management of the College Physics Department until 1926 when the Greeley Chamber of Commerce became interested in using it as a promotion medium for Greeley business people. The Chamber of Commerce arranged through a committee for a limited commercial operation with the income to be used to improve the plant.

This sort of plan operated intermittently until 1929 when the Chamber of Commerce, under pressure of other publicity media, gave up the idea of using the station. Colorado State College of Education then disposed of the station to a private concern, the Midwestern Radio Corporation, which still owns and operates the station.

Upon coming under private ownership the station began to expand. New and modern equipment was purchased and the station began to offer a regular all-day program service. The plant location continued on the campus of the college until Sept. 6, 1935, when it was moved to a new and more satisfactory location north of Greeley in Hoover Park, on Highway 85.

At the time of moving the transmitting plant was completely rebuilt and modernized and a quarter-wave vertical radiator mast was installed. KFKA'S program service is intended primarily for rural listeners, roads, weather, markets and news being furnished at regular intervals from early morning until late at night. It is in the agricultural section of northern Colorado, southern Wyoming and western Nebraska.

KFKA's slogan is "Northern Colorado's own radio station." The station's offices are at 620 Eighth Ave., Greeley, Colo. KFKA extends constant invitations to the public to attend the radiocasting of its programs.

KFKA radiocasts on a frequency of 880 kilocycles with a power of 1000 watts.

This is article number 82 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, June 2.

Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

sibility as receiver—a responsibility which runs not only to the employees of the Interborough, but also to the public interest and to the interest of investors. He has met the situation in what we believe to be a profoundly intelligent manner.

"The agreement is significant because it ushers in a new era of cooperation in the relation between management and labor on the Interborough. That relationship has been marred in the past but now augurs well for the future. It will be the purpose of the union to co-operate with the receiver and management to the fullest possible degree in making administration of the agreement a success.

"The agreement is a good agreement, and we believe will be gratefully received by the thousands of employees of the Interborough who are members of the Transport Workers' Union."

Mr. Quill stressed the importance from labor's point of view of the closed shop provision in the agreement. "The agreement marks also a distinct triumph for the principle of industrial unionism," he said, "and it is our intention to apply it vigorously on the other transit lines of this city."

C. I. O. Calls Strikes In British Columbia

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 28 (CP)—The Committee for Industrial Organization, making its second incursion into British Columbia's $30,000,000 mining industry, yesterday had effected strikes in two mines and prepared to demand recognition for members in two other properties.

Less than two months after the United Mine Workers of America, an affiliate of John L. Lewis' C. I. O., won bargaining rights for its 1000 members in Fernie, B. C., without a strike, another C. I. O., branch called strikes in the rich Cariboo district demanding recognition for nearly 400 workers there as members of the International Mine, Mill and Smeltermen's Union.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO LODGE, MATAMORAS, PA. A small country lodge located in the foothills of the Poconos, 1 mile from Port Jervis, N. Y. Every room with connecting bath. Vegetables from our own garden. Rates $18 to $22 per week. C. S. NICHOLSON

SALESMEN WANTED

REMINGTON RAND (Portable Typewriter Division) will employ reliable local representatives; no experience; commission. Write M. N RAND 315 Fourth Ave. Dept CS New York

SALESWOMEN WANTED

LADIES—Sell nationally famous lingerie and hosiery below store prices guaranteed quality, generous commissions, free style books CARDINAL Inc., 347 5th Avenue, New York

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach, sailing, golf; instruction in swimming, riding, tennis, music, art and languages optional; excellent cuisine. Arrangements for transportation to Christian Science services; $22.50 week up. Brewster, Mass.

Bill Shields Reporters

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 28 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Legislature has approved a bill permitting newspapermen to withhold their source of information in any court or investigation. The House passed the bill May 26, sending it to the Governor for his signature.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

ANTIQUES

MELODEON, Type No. 8-189; K. Spang; mfd. at Syracuse, N. Y.; in good condition; private parties only. J-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON, 111 Norway St.—2-room kitchenette apartment available for immediate use; furnished. Tel. COM. 8716.

FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home; Bay State Road near Kenmore. Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston).

N. Y. C., 120 West 70th Street (Apt. 5-C)—Six large rooms, 2 baths, completely furnished; linen, silver, radio; June to September 25th. Telephone TRafalgar 7-5927.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Comfortable, spacious 4-room apt. with 2 bedrooms, conveniently located; quiet, attractive and reasonable; may be seen Sat. or Sun. p. m. or weekdays after six. Available June 1st. Tel. Columbia 1746, Apt. 43, 1763 Columbia Road, N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1401 Columbia Road, N. W., Apt 418 — My own newly furnished one room-kitchen-bath apartment; very desirable. Call after 10 a. m. Saturday and Sunday, Adams 2637.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE elevator apartment, large, light living room, bedroom, kitchen-dinette, 3 large closets; midtown; convenient location; reasonable. Write Box Z-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Very smart one and two room furnished and unfurnished balcony apartments on lease, 69 Bay State Road, Kenmore 1680.

BOSTON—Much reduced sub-rental, splendid 4-room suite; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal after September optional. LAF. 4306 days.

RIVERSIDE Apartment Hotel

Ideal furnished suites on Charles River, near Mass. Ave. Housekeeping equipment; low weekly, monthly rates; all sizes; parking. 420 Memorial Drive, Cambridge. KIRKland 4726.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young woman would like to share a two room furnished apartment with another. Call 10-4, District 2812, Br. 2005 Elaine Couper.

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

FARM in New England where boy may have companionship of other children; must have careful supervision; prefer some tutoring. Box 355, Hanover, Mass.

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BENSON'S CAMPS

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NEW CAMPS JUST COMPLETED

Log Cabin Design, electric lights, Heatilator fireplaces, lavatory, flush toilets, garages. Finished in knotty pine.

Must Be Seen to Be Appreciated.

ALSO CAMPS FOR RENT

Tel. 101 and 74 DERRY, N. H.

SEASON'S rental, 6 room bungalow; large porch, extensive view, fireplace, bath, electricity, telephone, near farm house, Elbert M. Sanford, Redding Ridge, Conn.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Rugs, Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 150th St., New York City Tel WAshington Heights 7-1378

COUNTRY BOARD

COME to Royal Farm for summer if you are looking for a quiet place to rest; near small village, lovely lake and hills; modern improvements, comfortable beds, good food, spring water. Write MRS. HENRY G. ROY, W. Barnet, Vermont.

MT. PLEASANT FARM, Goffstown, N. H., has a charm all its own; beautiful view and surroundings; homelike house, conveniences; individual camps; perfect food; 80 miles from Boston; near mountain trails; 42nd season; $15 to $17 weekly; $2.50 and $3 transient. Tel. 98. Booklet MISS ANNE MERRILL.

SMALL inn, foothills of Vermont; excellent table, library, 80-acre nature park, trails. MR. and MRS. H. N. DUTTON, Hosts, Grafton, Vt.

THE GABLES, North Conway, N. H.—A village inn of comfort and refinement in the White Mountains; special rates during June.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY 431 Riverside Drive (115th), trained nurses, also practical, governesses, infants' nurses. N Y C Un 4-5242

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO. 5-6600 500 5 Av., N.Y.C.

FARMS FOR SALE

OWNER sells 10-room colonial in New Hampshire, Dutch oven, fireplaces, bath, hot water, renovated; 1400 feet elevation, fine view, sun flooded; fruit; four fertile acres. Box N-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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FURS repaired, remodeled, cold storage. Call and delivery service L. & S. Furs, est. 1911 47 Main St., Marlboro Mass Tel 1744.

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2% COLD Fur Storage. Glazing free, repairing, remodeling, relining. CANTOR FURRIERS, 165 Tremont St. LIBerty 2724

RELIABLE Dry Cold Fur Storage—Fully insured; lowest rates; furs called for; expert repairing; remodeling; EXCEPTIONAL VALUES—Fur Coats—Scarfs. CHARLES E MORRIS, in the Wholesale Fur Market, 332 7th Ave. corner 29th Street, New York City. 4th Floor LOngacre 5-4047

HELP WANTED

COOK for small coeducational camp; Pennsylvania; July 6-Aug 31. Republic 9-4792 Jamaica, L. I. Phone between 6-8 p. m.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Caretaker-farmer; out of state, year around cottage on place, must understand gardening, care of stock, lawn and flowers; prefer German; can use Christian Science couple if good cook. Write Box S-25 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C

ELECTRICAL apprentice, good opportunity for willing worker; $5 to start. B-1, 1318 Girard Trust Company Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, refined, well recommended, over 35, for resident position in established institution; stenography and office experience essential. Write Box X-31, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

ELDERLY lady desires care including some housework; no cooking; give references. Mrs. C. B. King, 1 Beach Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

EXPERIENCED general houseworker, white, Protestant, for New York City suburban home; three adults, one child; good wages and living quarters; references required. Write Box W-15 Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

GENERAL houseworker-cook for suburban home; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box N-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

GIRL wanted to work in kitchen; some knowledge of cooking. MRS. ECKER'S RESTAURANT, 349 Springfield Ave., Summit, N. J.

OPPORTUNITY for all-around cook at once for summer season; dining room seats 50; write, stating references, M. W. HEWITT, Bungalo Village, Bristol, N. H.

WANTED—Reliable colored woman; Christian Scientist preferred; to be generally helpful in small nursing home. Write or tel. Mrs. Mary Bower Betts, 5 Independence Place, Ossining, N. Y. Tel. Ossining 2596.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study or rest; care if needed; country and ocean front drives. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. sixty-eight.

QUIET rooms for rest and study loving care and attention if required. JANET CUBY, 39 Ashland Ave., Baldwin L. I., N. Y. Telephone Freeport 6155

THE MAPLES

BROOKLINE MASS

A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State Maternity License 12 Mason Terrace Long 1060

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1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5173

KANSAS CITY
605 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg. Tel Victor 3702-3

LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St Tel TRinity 2004

SAN FRANCISCO
525 Market St Tel Sutter 7240

SEATTLE
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Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

HOUSES FOR SALE

HANOVER, MASS.—200-year-old house with all the old features, completely modernized and artistically decorated; convenient for Boston commuting. R. A. CARTER, Washington St., at the Four Corners. Phone Hanover 106.

MELROSE, MASS. — House, 8 rooms and finished attic, modern bath and kitchen; hardwood floors, fireplaces, steam heat with oil, spacious closets; near churches, schools, stores; $6200. For appointment Tel. Mel. 2422-W.

RESIDENCE in restricted section of Greenfield, Mass.; eight rooms, bath, large porch, new plumbing, 1 acre land, fruit trees, grape vines; moderate price. ETHEL A. WEEKS, Bangor, Me., R. D. #7.

HOUSES TO LET

FLUSHING, L. I., N. Y.—8 rooms, garage, automatic heat, elec refrig., nr. school, trans., fine neighborhood. 40-20 167 St., Flush. 9-6164.

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DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices Personal Attention
ARTHUR W. FITT 26 West St., Boston

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WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds. Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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MOVING—C. Bain: Local $2.00 per room. Weekly trips to N. Y., Maine, New Hampshire, Vt. 487 Medford St., Somerville, Mass., Somerset 1307, Mystic 3749.

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PAINTING - DECORATING
Anywhere Westchester County
FIRST-CLASS WORK ONLY
A. SCHUPPAN
Tel. Scarsdale 5412 New York

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APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Restful homelike vacation place in the country; game room, tennis, lake sports; 30 guests; rates $22.50-$35; 10th season. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Lakeside, Conn.

NAHANT, MASS.—Summer season, two bedrooms and study, private bath; exclusive neighborhood; ocean view; convenient to Boston and beaches. 40 Spring Road. Phone Nahant 155-J.

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation.
Outdoor Dining and Sleeping Porches.
Bathing—Tennis.
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 10

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PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 18th St New York City Algonquin 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Unusual estate, 4 miles from Dover, N. H., 8 from Portsmouth, comprising main house, built 1772, by Gov. Roberts for grandson; guest cottage, 2 barns, 3 garages; main house, 7 fireplaces, reception room, library, large living room, tiled floor, 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, sitting room, 3 large porches, steam heat, electricity, city water; guest cottage, large living room, 2 fireplaces, 4 bedrooms, 1 bath; 18 acres, pine grove, new orchard, beautiful views between 2 tidal rivers; bathing beach in river, 900 ft. frontage, or ocean beaches; adjoining property has protected harbor for yachts up to 100 feet; direct access to ocean all times. HARRY P. HENDERSON, Dover, N. H.

FOR SALE—Long Beach, Long Island (14 West Penn. St.)—14 rooms, one block from beach. Copiague, L. I.—4 room summer bungalow; privilege nearby private beach. Lindenhurst, L. I.—6 room all year home; newly built; one block from available sport facilities; bathing, fishing, boating, tennis, handball. Donald Noyes, Builder, 530 West End Avenue, N. Y. C. Endicott 2-2028.

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71 Lincoln St., Tel. 0787 G. A. Cole
Hingham, Mass. Summer Homes

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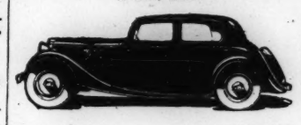

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

The Cooky Man's Adventure

The cooky man was made of sugar and spice and his eyes were two round raisins. He was good to look at and better to eat if anyone had cared to eat him. But no one did—not that day at least—so he thought he would go on an adventure, not very far, no indeed, but just in the cupboard where cook had left him. The cupboard was really the nicest place in the kitchen. It had a door, a tiny window and lots of shelves.

"Heigh-ho," said the cooky man standing upright on his sugary feet. He took one step, he took two, he took three and that brought him to the sugar firkin. "What are you?" said the cooky man, and to his surprise the firkin answered,

"I hold the sugar
That's used to make
Candy and cookies
And angel cake."

The cooky man bowed low and took three more steps which brought him to the salt box. "What are you?" said the cooky man, and the salt box answered,

"I hold the salt
Smack, smack, smack, smack,
To sup without salt
Makes a woeful lack."

"Indeed," said the cooky man and turned two cartwheels, which brought him up in front of the pepper box. "And pray, what are you?" said the cooky man. The pepper box sniffed and whispered,

"I hold the pepper
Kerchow! Kerchooo!
Never take much
A pinch will do."

"I believe you're right," the cooky man answered for he was beginning to sniff himself, "and if you don't mind I'll move along."

"Not at all," said the pepper box, "and good luck to you."

By the time the cooky man had taken four steps he smelt something

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Flour Bag Huffed and Puffed

very nice and looking up he saw the spice can. The cooky man stopped and smiled.

"What are you?" he asked in his nicest manner and the spice can answered,

"I hold the spice
That's what I do
If you'll believe it
There's some in you."

This made the cooky man laugh so that his raisin eyes wrinkled more than ever. He couldn't see where he was going so he walked plunk into the jam pot. "Heigh-ho," said the cooky man unwrinkling his eyes. "What are you?"

The jam pot smirked and said sweetly,

"I hold the jam
Yum, yum, yum, yum
Don't you wish that
You had some!"

"Don't I just," said the cooky man when off popped the cover of the pot.

"Help yourself," said the jam pot, and the cooky man did.

"Yum, yum, yum, yum," he said all the way to the mustard tin. Now the mustard tin was very gay in a bright yellow jacket. The cooky man stared at it so wide-eyed that his raisin eyes looked like marbles. "What are you?" he asked in a whisper, and heard the mustard tin say,

"I hold the mustard
It's very hot
If you eat me
You'll wish you had not."

"I won't then," said the cooky man and hurrying away he came to the flour bag. It was tall and fat and bulgy and the cooky man had to stand on the tip of his sugary toes.

"What are you?" he asked.

The flour bag huffed and puffed and said,

"I hold the flour
That makes the bread
On which all big folks
And wee folks are fed."

"I think I like you," said the cooky man, and he sat down beside the flour bag to think of all that had happened to him in the cupboard.

Come With Me To Mexico

24

Mountain Farming

As we drove southward from Huichihuayán the mountain ranges began to close in on us; and we were able to get some intimate views of the farming carried on far up on their steep sides.

I had wondered at the peculiar notion of the Huasteca (Wahs-tay'-kah) Indian in slashing his thorny way through the solid jungle, only to turn mountaineer and clear and till a patch on a perilous slope; and I had asked Sam Brown why it wouldn't be infinitely simpler, and perhaps more profitable, to clear and farm a like patch down in the rich lowlands. But Sam explained to my satisfaction that during the protracted rainy season, the jungle lowlands are too muddy and miry to farm; whereas there is needed drainage off the mountains.

One mountain, beyond Tamazunchale, was a perfect checkerboard of farms—so many of them that I had to content myself by counting only the layers of them, so to speak, from the bottom of the canyon to the cloudy top. There were 16!

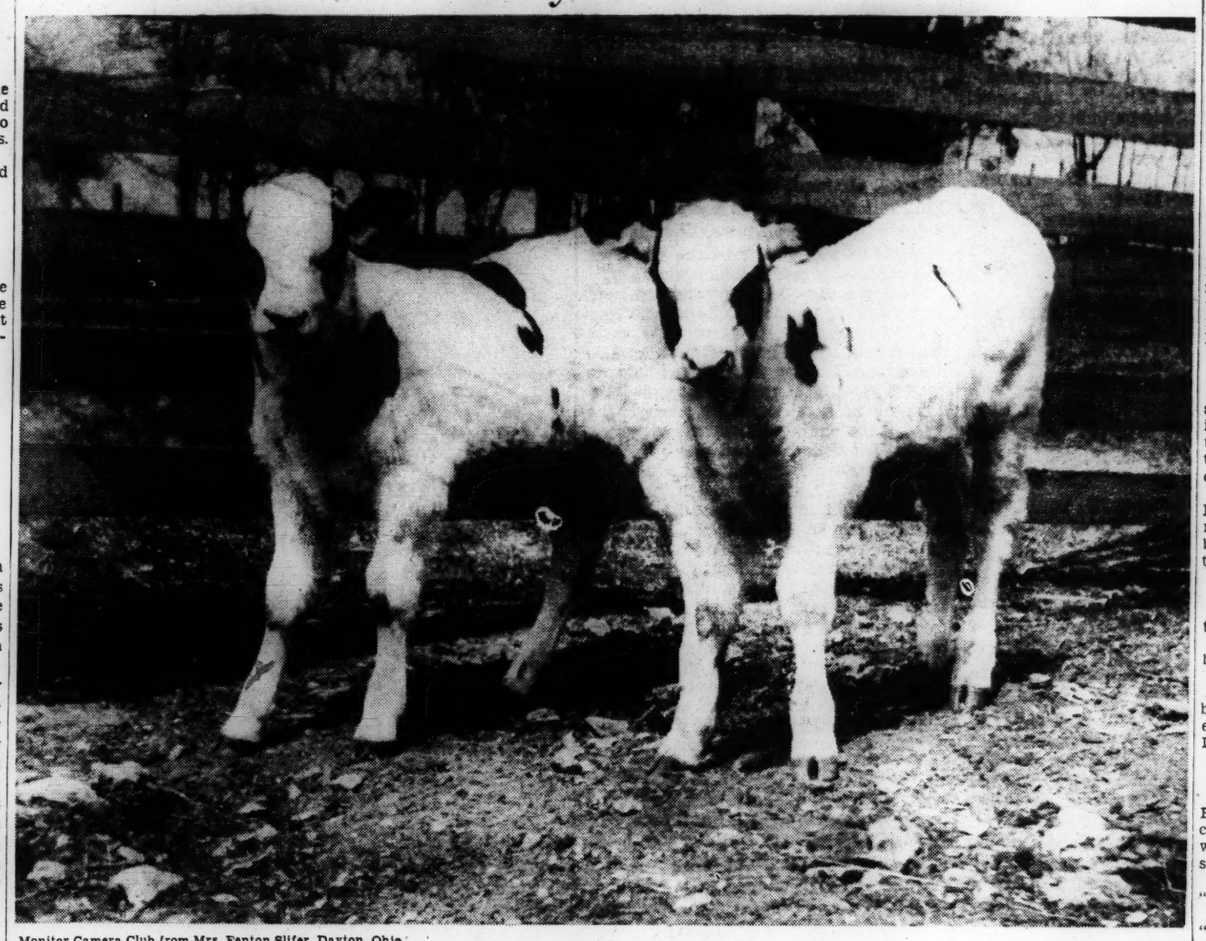
And when you see primitive farming carried on far above you, on slopes that seem to be only a degree or two off the vertical, you may join me in wondering just how it is that the Indian families manage to keep their boys on the farm.

These Huasteca Indians are a peaceful, primitive lot; and they still keep a foothold in the forgotten yesterdays. Now and then one will jump three feet at the sound of your motor horn; and for this reason let me urge every consideration. Their first inkling of modernity came with the Pan American Highway; but, give them time and they may come to adopt such basic enlightened ideas as putting locks on everything and demanding police protection. Their little farms are tilled with the most rudimentary equipment. I saw a number of wooden plows; and, of course, on the steepest slopes the crop seeds are planted into holes made by sticks.

But, as I say, civilization is coming. Colonel Furlong was quite insistent that I confirm it by turning off at kilometer 425—at the sign "Ciudad Santos, Tancanhuitz" (Tahn-cahn-weets'). The "holy city" is three barely transitable miles off and up to the east. A mysterious, quiet city it is, where, if I am not mistaken, the gods of the tribal forefathers are not infrequently revered under the thin disguise of bowing in another church. But six months after Old Man Highway began carrying its truckloads of civilization down through this age-old country, ice cream cones were being peddled on the streets of Tancanhuitz!—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Barnyard Twins



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Fenton Slifer, Dayton, Ohio

A Study in Black and White

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Finding the Cricket

Take a member of the company into another room where several of those who already know the trick are seated. While he is being blindfolded (so he will not notice what is being done) pin to his back a ribbon, on the other end of which a tin "cricket" or snapper is tied. In the meantime, conversation will prevent him from realizing that something is being pinned to him. Turn the player round, remove the blindfold, and tell him to guess by the sound who has the cricket.

As he turns, the one behind him reaches for the end of the ribbon and snaps the cricket. The victim naturally whirls round and thinks he knows exactly who has it, but is assured he is mistaken. This happens again and again, the players behind him snapping the cricket, to his bewilderment and the hilarity of the company, until he finally realizes that he has the cricket himself. —Mrs. L. W. H., W. Roxbury, Mass.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram. "Good repute is like fire: once kindled, it is easily kept alive; but when extinguished, not easily lighted again."

Factual Figuring: 3 (C. I. O.) plus 14 (Committee for Industrial Organization), minus 5 (Lewis), times 5 (Green), divided by 10 (Federation) equals 16.

Letter Juggling: Insisted, Tidiness.

How Much Did He Spend?: 12 cents.

Occupations of the Famous: Sir Walter Scott—novelist; Horace Greeley—journalist; George Bancroft—historian; Hiram Maxim—inventor; Franz Liszt—composer; Daniel Boone—explorer; William Caxton—printer; James J. Hill—railway builder; John Sargent—painter; Joseph Jefferson—actor.

Sunbonnet Sue

Don Dero
Tying a little green night cap
Over her little gold head,
The dandelion folds her
pinafore
And quietly goes to bed. LM.

Truth's Ornament

O, how much more doth beauty beauteous seem! | By that sweet ornament which Truth doth give!—Shakespeare.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Sparing the Stockings

Dick was eager to add to his college fund. When he came home from school one vacation he found his sister indignant over a rough chair leg on which she had torn her stocking.

While he was smoothing up the chair so it wouldn't catch another stocking, it occurred to him that perhaps there was more rough furniture about. So he equipped himself with sandpaper, two or three shades of stain, and furniture polish, and offered his service for a reasonable charge.

Soon he was not only smoothing up chair rungs and table legs in private homes, but had a profitable business fixing desks and chairs in business organizations. — Cathrine A., West Newton, Mass.

Brevities

Humorist: "Nine out of ten explorers in the South American jungle have stumbled across ancient ruins," remarks a writer. The tenth, we suppose looked where he was going.

New Yorker: Many people believe that we should have a census of the jobless. A good way to cure idleness would be to hire the unemployed to count themselves.

Ed Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: It is well that Buffalo residents have visitors from out-of-town. Otherwise many here would never see Niagara Falls.

Whitsitt Impress: The best way to achieve disarmament is to build battleships by popular subscription.

In Lighter Vein

Tall Story

The conversation had changed from one thing to another, finishing up with high buildings.

The American thought he had them all beaten when he said there was a building in New York so high that it took a person at least twenty-four hours to get to the top.

"Sure," said Pat, "there's a little building I was working on some time ago in Dublin. One Saturday morning about 11 o'clock I dropped my hammer from the top, and, faith, when I went to work on Monday morning the thing hit me on the head!"—Tit-Bits.

The Absent Friend

At a public dinner a man who was a long way down the table would insist on proposing a toast, and though he was not on the toast list, the chairman allowed him to proceed.

"My toast is that of 'Our Absent Friends,'" he said, "coupled with the name of the waiter who has not been near this end of the table all the evening."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Ad Infinitum

Clothier: "Were you pleased with the overcoat I sold you?"

Customer: "Oh, yes. All my boys have worn it."

Clothier: "Well, well!"

Customer: "Yes; each time it has been worn in the rain the next smallest one has to take it."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Unfinished

Marjorie was visiting her Uncle Frank, who had a handsome Manx cat. She looked at it in a puzzled way, and finally got up and walked slowly round it.

"Well, Marjory," said Uncle Frank, "how do you like Bobby?"

"I don't like it," replied Marjory; "it isn't finished."—Montreal Herald.

Hey! That Man's In Again!

"I'd hate to part with this colt now. You see, I haven't any children and—"

"How can you compare a colt with children! Children can go to college, carve out careers for themselves, but a colt—a horse could never become President."

"No, not a President. But a friend of mine had a colt once that grew up to be a mare."

No Wonder

Lost, small brown dog, long ears and tail, tipped with black. Answers to name Umsolphegus. Reward. 14 St. Mary's Place.—Adv. in Red Bank (N. J.) Register.

Answers grudgingly, maybe.—New Yorker.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Leave of Absence

Question: Bylaws provide for a board of seven to be elected by the membership and to serve three years. A member of a board is to be absent for a period long enough for the member to feel the need of an official leave of absence and makes written request of the board for such leave of absence.

(a) Would it be possible, under the bylaws, to grant such leave of absence?

(b) If so, should the request be addressed to the board or to the members of the organization?

Answer: (a) Leave of absence could not be granted unless specifically provided for in the bylaws, since a leave of absence virtually means a board of six instead of seven and thus sets aside the bylaw requiring a board of seven. The member should resign. If he does not, and the absence continues for a long period, a vacancy may be declared, which should be filled in the manner provided by the bylaws for filling vacancies.

Quotation for Today

IF Christians were to do now as the Apostles did, we should convert the whole world even without miracles.

—Chrysostom.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Master's Car

(Pasadena Star-News)

Pasadena, Calif.

How can a dog know his master's automobile from thousands of other similar cars a block away, by the sound of its motor?

Arthur Lawson, "red-cap" at the Union Pacific would like an answer to the question, as he told of a strange experience of the past week.

A stray dog wandered into the station. He refused to allow anyone to come near him, although accepting regular food rations from kind-hearted Arthur. For four days the dog sat on the sidewalk leading into the station watching automobiles go by. During the time Arthur estimates 200,000 or more cars whizzed along Colorado Street.

"Yesterday morning all of a sudden," said the "red-cap," "the dog made a dash into the street incidentally knocking me down as he went by. He jumped into a car and sure enough, it was the owner. The strangest part about it is that he started on his wild dash even before the car was in sight."

A happy reunion between the dog and his owner followed in which the "red-cap" came in for a large share of thanks for the care he took of the devoted pet. Strangely enough, after introductions, the dog who heretofore had paid no attention whatever to Arthur or anyone else around the Union Pacific station, jumped about the "red-cap" in frenzies of joy as if he too were expending thanks.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Another quotation, this one by Plutarch, forms the basis of today's cryptogram. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

"ABBC DFEGHF JI KJLF MJDF; BONF LJOCKFC, JH JI FPIJKZ LFEH PKJQF; RGH STFO FU-HJOAGJITFC, OBH FPIJKZ KJATHFC PAPJO."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters commonly used as an abbreviation for the name of a national organization in the United States which was successful recently in a vote of a large steel corporation's employees —— add the number of letters in the complete name of this organization ——; subtract the number of letters in the last name of the leader of this organization ——; multiply by the number of letters in the last name of the president of the A. F. of L. ——, and divide by the number of letters in the word represented by the letter "F" in this abbreviation just given ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 8-letter words from the eight letters given below. Use all 8 letters in each word:

D E I I N S S T

How Much Did He Spend?

A boy bought three kinds of candy, one kind at 1 cent a piece, another at 2 pieces for a cent, and another at 3 pieces for a cent. If he spent the same amount for each kind, and bought 24 pieces altogether, how much did he spend?

Occupations of the Famous

Try identifying each of the famous persons below with his occupation. The first has been checked by way of example:

1	Sir Walter Scott	explorer	
2	Horace Greeley	painter	
3	George Bancroft	novelist	1
4	Hiram Maxim	actor	
5	Franz Liszt	railway builder	
6	Daniel Boone	journalist	
7	William Caxton	inventor	
8	James J. Hill	historian	
9	John Sargent	composer	
10	Joseph Jefferson	printer	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Samuel's Sons

When Samuel grew to old age, he appointed his two sons, Joel and Abiah, to carry on the judicial functions which he had so long and so successfully exercised himself, making them "judges over Israel," with headquarters at Beersheba in the south of Palestine.

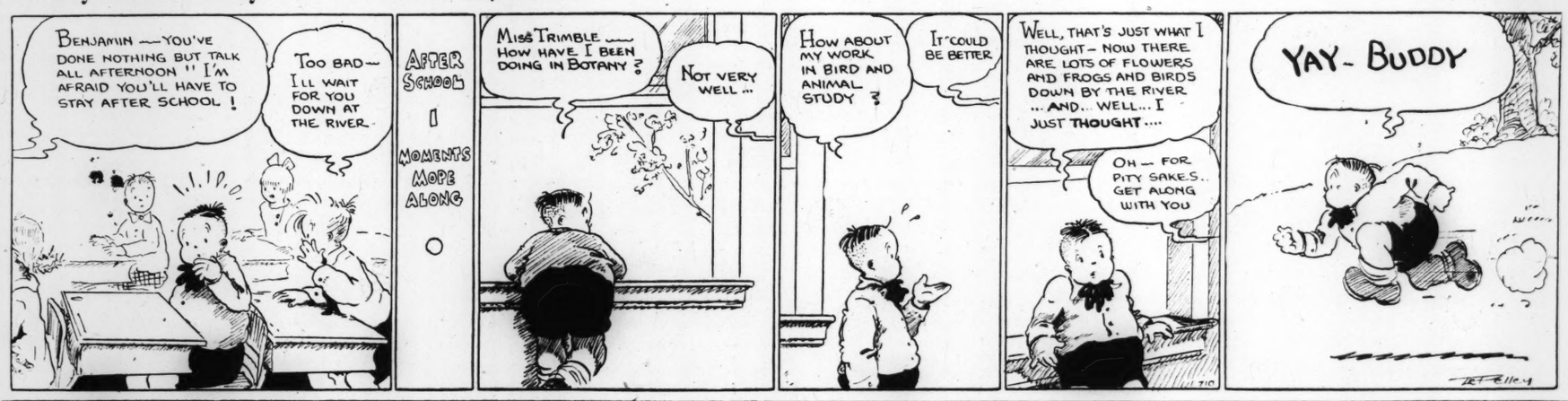
Unfortunately, however, the choice was not a happy one; for, somewhat after the example of Eli's sons, Hophni and Phinehas,—Joel and Abiah proceeded to turn "aside after lucre, and took bribes and perverted judgment" (I Sam. 8:1-3) it seems that Samuel had always stressed the fact that God was the real ruler of the people and that no other king was needed by the Israelites; but, strangely enough, it was the venal and ineffective judgeship of his own sons which led to what he had so strenuously sought to avoid—the people's demand for a king (verse 5).

Ever-Widening Circles

Did you ever drop a pebble into the river, and note the circles widening and extending from where the little stone fell? So with the daily good actions of our lives, their influence extends far beyond our ken; they may break like sunlight on the unseen waters of some distant, unseen heart.—T. L. Haines.

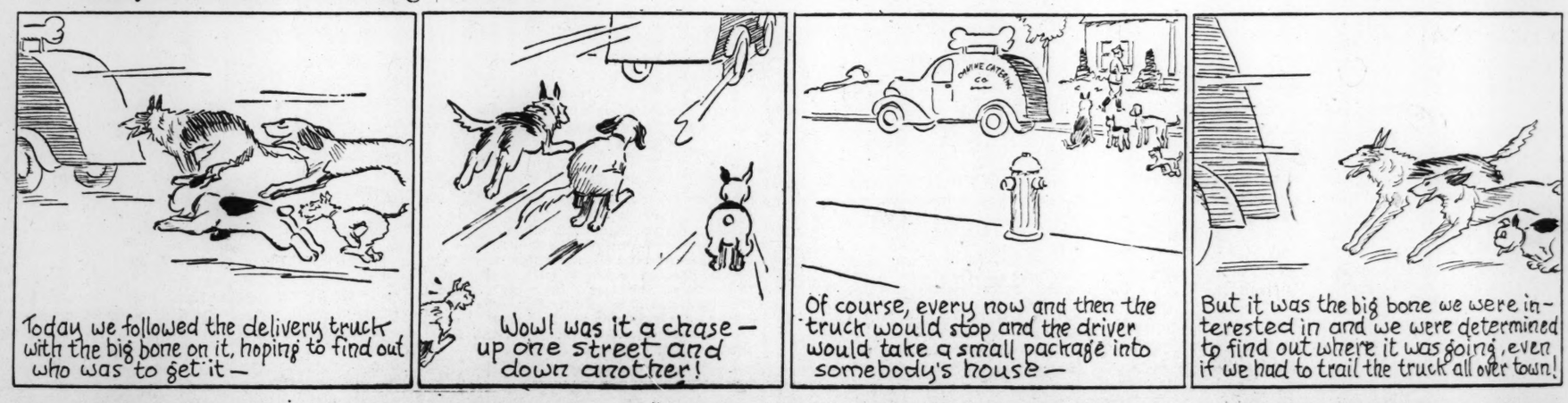
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Summer Afternoon*

By Le Pelley


BENJAMIN — YOU'VE DONE NOTHING BUT TALK ALL AFTERNOON ! I'M AFRAID YOU'LL HAVE TO STAY AFTER SCHOOL !
TOO BAD— I'LL WAIT FOR YOU DOWN AT THE RIVER.
AFTER SCHOOL
1
MOMENTS MOPE ALONG
MISS TRIMBLE — HOW HAVE I BEEN DOING IN BOTANY ?
NOT VERY WELL ...
HOW ABOUT MY WORK IN BIRD AND ANIMAL STUDY ?
IT COULD BE BETTER
WELL, THAT'S JUST WHAT I THOUGHT— NOW THERE ARE LOTS OF FLOWERS AND FROGS AND BIRDS DOWN BY THE RIVER ... AND.. WELL... I JUST THOUGHT....
OH — FOR PITY SAKES.. GET ALONG WITH YOU
YAY- BUDDY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Go-Getters*

By Carmack


Today we followed the delivery truck with the big bone on it, hoping to find out who was to get it—
Wow! was it a chase— up one street and down another!
Of course, every now and then the truck would stop and the driver would take a small package into somebody's house—
But it was the big bone we were interested in and we were determined to find out where it was going, even if we had to trail the truck all over town!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Labor in Britain and America

"PROSPERITY" in the industrial world is a relative term. Even at the peak of a trade boom, when there may be limited unemployment or acute suffering, the great majority of workers in all countries subsist on a low standard of living, or at least on a standard with which they are dissatisfied. It is, therefore, natural that they should claim to receive their share in economic improvement when it occurs.

The situation which always arises in these circumstances is present today. Both in the United States and in Great Britain organized labor is preparing for action, but under somewhat different conditions. The main difficulty in Great Britain lies in the means of reconciling claims in respect of pay and hours of work; the main difficulty in the United States is in regard to collective bargaining. The ultimate objective on the part of labor is in both cases the same, but the method of pursuing it is different.

Great Britain has arrived at a later stage in the struggle between capital and labor than America. The British trade unions have a century of history behind them, and in most industries have succeeded in establishing for themselves a sort of constitutional position with recognized rights.

Their strength has its advantages and disadvantages in the industrial economy. In some trades they have been able to insist on the application of rules so precise and so meticulously enforced as to constitute a real handicap in production. But the recognition of the organizations has certainly smoothed the way for negotiations in which both sides can be reasonably heard; and if these break down there still remains the machinery of conciliation or arbitration.

The position is not, of course, the same in all trades. Relations between masters and men are traditionally good in the railway and engineering trades, and bad in the coal trade; in the case of the latter the local organizations only are fully recognized by the employers, the national organization is not.

The wage claims that are being most strongly pressed in Britain are likely to be met by negotiation. The more difficult problems in that country at the moment arise upon the question of hours of work —as among the London omnibusmen and the postal workers.

No doubt under a perfectly devised national and international economy, it would be easy to satisfy all reasonable demands. Under existing conditions the state of industry often does not permit it. But nothing can be worse for trade than the dislocation arising from quarrels and strikes. If trade improvement is to continue it is essential that the two partners in industry should respect each other, should endeavor to realize their common interests, and to settle disputes first by organized negotiation, and if that fails by conciliation or arbitration. A mentality favorable to peace is as necessary in domestic industry as in international relations.

Hesitancy Over Helium—Why?

THE plea of Dr. Hugo Eckener for permission to obtain non-inflammable helium gas in America to carry on the crossings of the Atlantic by merchant airships is one so obviously in the interest of humanitarianism and for commercial progress that there ought to be not the slightest question about the answer.

Yet an unaccountable hesitancy, if not resistance, appears to exist in some quarters in Washington. There are interests that might very much like to keep German airships from competing for trans-Atlantic business and they appear to have exerted pressure even on the White House. Yet the objections they offer to American sale of helium are flimsy and specious in the extreme.

What, says one dark hint, of the extent of the supply of helium in the United States? Might not the supplies be drained so that none would be left when possibly needed for American craft? The answer is the testimony of experts in the United States Bureau of Mines that there is enough helium here to last at double the present rate of consumption fully 180 years without discovery of new supplies or substitutes. John W. Finch, chief of the bureau, says he can think of no better use for this natural resource than the promotion of airship transportation.

Another specter is laid by the testimony of American naval and military experts. How can we know, it is asked, that helium furnished for commercial transport will not be diverted to military use? To begin with, both shipping and storage of the gas are terrifically expensive. No likely reserve would fully inflate even a single ship, and military flights would require large and constant replacement supplies. Therefore the men who are supposed to calculate dangers at a maximum rather than a minimum declare there is no danger on this score. The United States Army and Navy are satisfied that in case of war they will possess the only adequate supply of helium in the world regardless of what may be sold to Germany for commercial ships.

In view of this competent testimony, selfish nationalism nor racial prejudice nor monopolistic interest ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of a German ambition that is admirable, constructive and courageous. Other nations have abandoned the dirigible balloon or airship field. With the memory of the great Count Zeppelin, Germany perseveres—even in the face of the tragedy of the Hindenburg.

This perseverance is one of the finest qualities in the German character. It deserves every encouragement and merits American co-operation.

Mr. Baldwin, Prime Minister

MR. STANLEY BALDWIN'S retirement from the British House of Commons, announced today, means the disappearance of a commanding figure from the rough and tumble of political life at Westminster. Mr. Baldwin has been a giant among his contemporaries. It has been in personal character that he has especially excelled. He has won the confidence of men and women of all parties in the House of Commons.

His strength has lain in the sturdy belief he has held that it is unnecessary to hurt one nation or group of persons in order to help another. It has been this faith that has enabled him to give Britain a national government containing representatives of all the parliamentary parties, thereby bringing about at least partial political unity upon a scale not previously equalled in time of peace.

Until the year 1935, he pursued a policy of reducing Britain's armaments, hoping thereby to induce other nations to do the same. He then experienced severe disillusionment. A scheme for applying sanctions to Italy—designed to prevent that nation from destroying the Ethiopian Empire—broke down completely. He also came to realize that so far from Britain's disarmament leading to similarly desirable action elsewhere, entirely the opposite was occurring. He was thus driven to adopt for his own government precisely those measures of rearmament which he had condemned in the case of others.

Mr. Baldwin has often painted himself in the rôle of a somewhat lethargic Worcestershire farmer mainly interested in hogs. But in real life he has been an acute and extremely resourceful and energetic statesman. Vast crowds at the recent Coronation procession greeted Mr. Baldwin with an affectionate enthusiasm which left no doubt as to the remarkable nature of the popularity he enjoys. That popularity rests upon general recognition of the good work he has done throughout a long career.

Earmarking Relief

THE halls of the United States House of Representatives bear the hoof-marks of a stampede. It's all about another kind of marks redolent of the range—the earmarking of $505,000,000 out of the $1,500,000,000 desired by President Roosevelt and Harry L. Hopkins for continuance of the Works Progress Administration.

The amendments written into the relief bill by a rebellious bloc of the House would set aside $300,000,000 to carry on the Public Works Administration, $150,000,000 for highways and secondary roads and $55,000,000 for flood control projects.

In addition they would lay down a rule which ought to have been made by the WPA itself a year or more ago. This provides that persons who decline work in private employment for wages at or above the relief wage level shall be ineligible for further relief work, but allays a natural fear by providing also that those who leave the rolls may return if the private employment ends.

Mainly the revolt in the House may be construed as a demand for works of more permanent and visible usefulness in return for the money spent in furnishing public employment. The PWA has differed in this respect from the smaller and more miscellaneous projects of WPA. But perhaps more significantly, PWA has differed in the respect that its projects are chosen solely on the basis of value and its employees have been selected on a basis of competence rather than need.

The earmarking for roads can similarly be justified in part, though the building of local farm-to-market roads has been one of the best activities of WPA and the amendment apparently would divert more money to the attractive but perhaps less needed through highways. On flood control the suspicion arises most notably that the bolting congressmen have another ax than economy to grind. Here the clamor to "get something for my district" tends to interfere with real flood control planning.

In fact, it is quite clear that a considerable part of the earmarking is of pigs for the pork barrel. Representative Clifton A. Woodrum, who tried unsuccessfully to get the $1,500,000,000 sum reduced to $1,000,000,000, detected this when he saw members who had opposed the economy move line up in blocs for pet projects instead. If the emphasis is to be on usefulness in public works it needs to be remarked that there is not much permanent betterment of the landscape in spending public funds on the construction and repair of congressmen's fences.

Much good might be accomplished if this debate should lead to real reorganization of the relief and public works systems.

For the Little Man

Book News of the Day

RECIPIENT of a Nobel Prize in literature, author of "Growth of the Soil" and "Hunger," Knut Hamsun has suggested by the title of his new book, THE RING IS CLOSED (New York: Coward McCann. $2.50), that it is a final summing up of his views regarding mankind and the universe. As such, and in itself as well, it is eventful, whatever the impression made by its philosophy.

Knut Hamsun, having wandered here and there and tried his hand at many trades, came back to Norway to write books that have brought him wealth, fame and literary honor; and having settled himself happily on a great farm near his boyhood home, he presents the case of the irresponsible, rootless man.

Abel Brodersen, central figure in "The Ring Is Closed," is shiftless, ambitionless, drifting from job to job, unmoral, unsocial, willing to filch and to accept charity, and in spite of brief spurts of industry, genuine manual dexterity and streaks of generosity, hardly more than a hobo. It is for Abel and his attitude toward life that Hamsun would persuade us to sympathy. He has, in short, written a protest against the patient, contriving, forward-looking activities of men and women who strive to get ahead in our mechanized, interdependent society, and has acclaimed the merit of a man who insists on being himself alone.

* * *

In the beginning Abel was handicapped —though no more so than many—by living in isolation out at the lighthouse with his penurious old father; and a mother whom sadness had driven to drink. Abel was also unfortunate in fixing his heart on Olga, who had social aspirations. An outsider, he at first deliberately cultivated his unsocial attitude as a means of compensation. He went to sea, came home, found that Olga had married a young lawyer, and that Lola, another schoolmate, had become his widowed stepmother.

Three women of his own village tried to take a hand at fashioning his life. Lola, his young stepmother, who had always cared for him but for the most part directed her affection toward trying to improve his financial and social position; Olga, who was cordial only when it suited her purpose, and little, compliant Lili. He had a wife, too, a mysterious Angèla who shared a brief lotus life with him somewhere in the southland of America.

These women came and went in his life. The village, calling him back again and again from across the seas, was powerless to absorb him, except for short intervals, into its economy. Olga divorced the lawyer for a richer husband and Lola married the lawyer. Lili's husband kept on losing his job and Abel kept on helping him to another. But no job for Abel; at least none permanent.

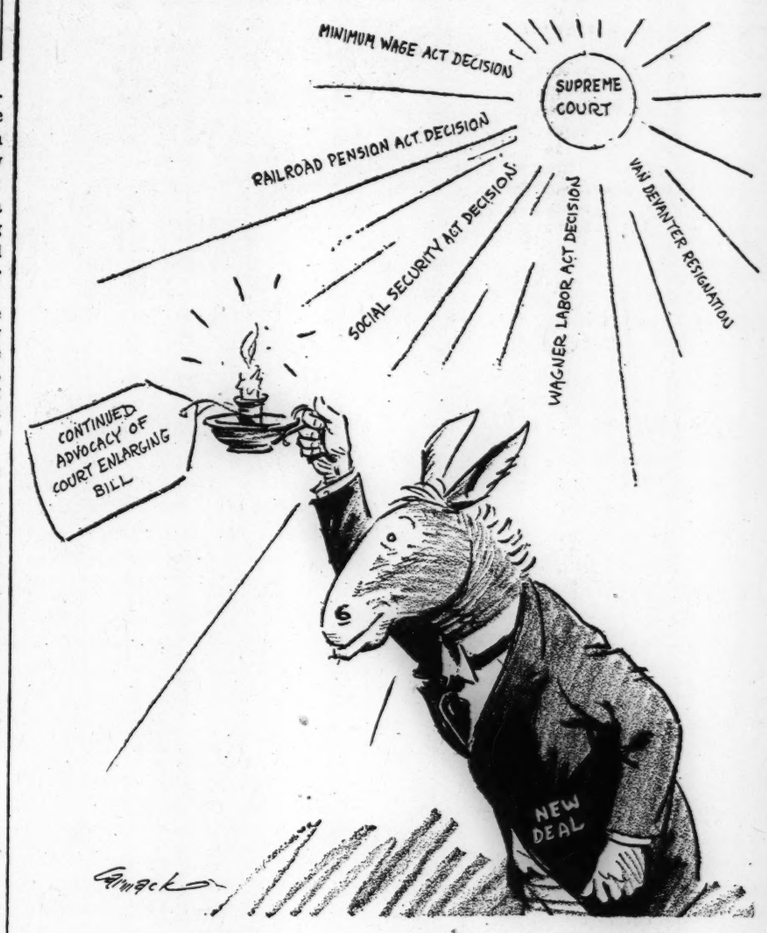
* * *

Abel said of himself, "I do not follow the pattern. I can be satisfied with one meal a day and, after that, drink sunshine. Why must one strive to be something? All the others do that; but they aren't any happier, even so. They have had the struggle to come up, but they are compelled to look high and low for their reward. Their peace of mind is gone . . . I pity them."

Is this Hamsun's real philosophy, or has he compiled a 300-page jest? His own absorption in his writing while a book is on the ways, his love of the actual labor on a farm, are a denial of such a view. But other books of his have voiced it, especially "August" and "The Road Leads On." He says of this book that it is the best thing, for both thought and imagination, that he has done. He must mean it as his ultimate, hyperbolical protest against the vanities, jealousies, ambitions and empty rewards of life as he sees it in communities given over to toiling and spinning and all the little things of the world. On the other hand—and this is the quality that has made him famous—he understands and likes the little, ordinary man and his stumbling sisters, and knows how to weave their actions and reactions into a tapestry of human life.

W. K. R.

Doesn't He Know the Sun's Up?



It's History

CHLOE came down to breakfast looking grim. As a husband I am familiar with that expression and so I retreated cannily into the pages of the morning paper. Five-year-old Patty went calmly on eating cornflakes. We waited.

"Something must be done about that attic," Chloe burst out, pouring cream on her baked apple. "It's a disgrace, all those things to be sorted over every spring cleaning and not one of them a bit of use. That is what comes of living in the same house for generations."

"And what had you planned to do with them?" I asked cautiously.

"I shall sell them," Chloe replied.

Patty put down her spoon and wailed: "Oh, not the dresses, Mummie. I can't play actress without the dresses."

Chloe looked a little less severe. "We might keep your favorite ones," she relented.

"And will you expect to realize a profit on the cylinder phonograph records and the broken lawn mower?" I inquired politely.

"I shall sell what is possible and give the rest to the deserving poor," Chloe replied loftily.

"But, Mummie," Patty pleaded. "Will the deserving poor really want them?"

Chloe joined in my shout of laughter, but she remained firm.

"This is Marta's day out and I am going to get right at it after lunch," she decided.

"I'll help," Patty cried.

"And I'll be home early," I said.

* * *

I went as quietly up the attic stairs as the old boards permitted. Our attic is a large square place where the tide of years and of generations has cast up dubious treasure in startling quantity. On this afternoon the sunlight came in through the dormer windows of the old house and hunted out the cobwebs in the corners and rested lovingly on the red bricks in the central chimney. It was the quietest place in the whole world.

Certainly I might have stormed up the stairs for all the attention my entrance received. Chloe was seated in the center of a collection of magazines, her small nose buried in the pages of one of them, and Patty was absorbed in pulling old dresses out of a trunk.

"Well," I remarked, after it seemed clear that nobody was going to discover me, "this certainly is a scene of harried business activity."

Chloe dropped her magazine with a little shriek and Patty rushed to me with a kind of flying tackle about the knees, which is one of her more affectionate greetings.

But Chloe recovered herself quickly. "You're just in time to give advice," she told me.

"Plain advice of the assorted variety?"

"Any kind will do," Chloe replied in a cool tone. "It's about that perfectly awful old typewriter of yours—"

"Now Chloe," I began, "you know how I feel about that old Oliver. With all these things to get rid of why do you have to pick on that. You know I had it all through college and—"

"And you wrote your first short story on it," Chloe finished for me. "Yes, I know." Suddenly she stopped and smiled, her special smile. "Poor man, can't you see I'm heckling you for a purpose? I found these old copies of Peterson's magazine and they are so priceless that I haven't done another thing the whole afternoon. Listen:

"Take three dozen eggs and two quarts of rice and three sheets of isinglass—dear me, that can't be right," she broke off. "Yes it is. They used it instead of gelatine. Imagine. And they used rosemary and anise." She made a face.

"But look at the fashion drawings," Chloe went on. "I shall frame some of them for the hall. And Nic, here is a review for Vanity Fair."

* * *

We had both forgotten Patty until there was a scuffling sound in a corner under the eaves and she emerged, festooned in cobwebs and clutching something in both hands that tinkled sweetly when she shook it.

"Sleigh bells," cried Chloe.

"But what are they for, Mummie?" begged Patty. "What made them ring?"

Now when you have a five-year-old daughter who has never seen a cutter, nor a bang-tailed mare, nor even a decent fall of snow, something has to be done about it. It is a time for fine, high-flung narrative, for mellow descriptive passages. . . . Chloe and I did our best.

Afterward it seemed rather pointless to return to anything as unadorned as plain effort. Chloe looked in trunks and Patty and I commenced building the Holland tunnel out of the old cylinder records.

After a time Chloe came and stood just where we planned to put one of the tunnel entrances. "Do you two know it is nearly six o'clock?" she demanded.

Patty squatted on her heels and carefully put down the record she was fitting into place.

"But we're having fun," she explained reasonably.

"Yes, I suspected you were," Chloe said and sighed as she looked about her. "This place is beyond hope . . . we have just made it worse than ever. Why is it so impossible to do anything with an attic?"

"What shall we charge people to go through our tunnel?" I inquired placidly.

"Trucks will have to pay a whole lot," Patty contributed.

"I know," Chloe exclaimed suddenly, "it's history."

I was startled. I dropped a record.

"History," Chloe insisted. "You know . . . the past. Sleigh rides and old recipes and the bow and arrow Great Uncle Cogswell got from the Indians. You can't expect to sell history or even make it stay in good order."

"Nor eat it," I suggested blandly.

Chloe chuckled and started slowly downstairs in the general direction of the ice box.

E. W. G.

Mirror of World Opinion

Artist's Nostalgia

AN AGE of science ought, we are sometimes told, to have its distinctive forms of art. Some would add that an age of equality ought to have its own art. But this is difficult. Uniformity is always really ugly. Compare an old-fashioned village, such as that where I live, with the monotonous rows of small houses, all exactly alike, which are now springing up.

A countryside spotted all over with bungaloid growths must make an artist sigh for the bad old times when the rich man in his castle lived in a noble park, and the poor man at his gate had a picturesque black and white cottage, which, externally at least, was a thing of beauty.—*Dr. R. W. Inge* in his "A Rustic Moralist."

Peace Must Come

THE world, for some mysterious reason, is apparently moving towards war. It seems insane to those of us who can remember what war really was a few years ago; how useless it proved to be, how it settled nothing, but left everything in a confusion from which the world has not yet recovered. And it will unquestionably be even more terrible than it was then if it comes again. . . .

I believe that peace is certain to come sooner or later. I cannot believe that human beings can permanently be so destitute of all common sense, kindness, consideration, and all the best qualities of human beings as to permit this vile system of settling difference by trying to kill as many as possible of another nation. That seems to me an incredible state of things which cannot last. Sooner or later, I am sure we shall see established a new international order in which violence will be as discreditable among nations as it is now among individuals. It will have to come, but the terrible doubt is whether it will come before or after another war.—*Viscount Cecil* at Geneva.

Those Rising Prices

A RISING trend of costs is inevitable, but so far it has not become serious; it appears that the pace of the advance in wholesale prices of raw materials is now slackening, and it may, therefore, be hoped that increases in retail prices will be moderate. There may clearly be justification for some rises, but different trades will stand in widely varying positions both as regards the extent of justifiable increases (in relation to the rises in raw material prices) and also as regards the time lag which should be seen before retail prices advance. In a number of trades retail quotations appear to have been raised by amounts of the order of 10 per cent already this year, and it is unlikely that such substantial advances can yet be necessary except in rare cases.—*Westminster Bank Review*, London.

The Wide Horizon

America's Part in Peacemaking

By Felix Morley

[Second of two articles]

From an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences

IN THE financial field the recent tripartite agreement between the United States, Great Britain and France, has proved . . . of definite practical value to the United States and of even greater potential value as a rallying point for the permanent currency stabilization which will be necessary to permit enduring recovery. The way in which other democratic countries are co-operating in this agreement, and the de facto stability which it has helped to bring to the exchanges, is an illustration of the value of a type of international action which our government can initiate without fear of serious criticism from any quarter. In the economic sphere the field of possible governmental action on our part is very intensive. Illustrations of recent constructive actions are found in the World Textile Conference . . . in Washington, and in establishment by the League Council of a Raw Materials Committee. . . .

This type of international action is admittedly not sensational. But its value is not to be minimized on that account. If we can knit together and extend the wantonly torn fabric of international economic co-operation, we shall find that more effective political collaboration will follow almost automatically. It is to be noted that the three democracies for which I am urging closer association of an informal character are also three of the world's greatest trading nations. . . .

Democracy is in no danger when the industrial and commercial life of a nation is prosperous. But the setbacks in the economic field are a real threat to the maintenance of the political advancement which has been so slowly made over so many centuries. Little will be gained by fighting superficial aspects of dictatorship if we cannot counter that economic autarchy which makes dictatorships inevitable. The outstanding contribution of the Roosevelt Administration to the maintenance of peace is probably the trade agreements policy. . . .

* * *

There is also the question of our potential contribution in the field of official political collaboration. . . . I take as an illustration of a serious error of omission the failure of the United States to participate in the work of the non-intervention committee which is attempting to localize the Spanish war. From the outset it was apparent that public opinion in this country strongly favored a policy of non-intervention. It was also early apparent that there were certain European nations which favored direct and effective intervention, although at first they hesitated to express that policy openly. At the insistence of Great Britain and France what proved to be an ineffective non-intervention policy was put into operation. Now, ten months after the outbreak of war in Spain, and after several very narrow escapes from war on a much broader scale, it appears that the Anglo-French effort may bear fruit in contracting and, therefore, in shortening this conflict. . . .

It is not fair to blame the Department of State alone for its failure to seize constructive opportunities of this character. The Department of State is exceedingly sensitive to public opinion and if it has reason to fear that a policy will be sharply criticized in Congress, or by the press, the likelihood is that it will take the easiest course and do nothing. But, as I have pointed out, and as I should like to emphasize, our power in the contemporary world is such that we are a great influence, for peace or for war, whether we act or whether we fail to act. It is that which, somehow, has got to be brought home to the American people. And until the extent of our influence, and the responsibility thereby implied, are realized, we may have the most efficient Department of State in our history, we may have the most ideal diplomatic service and the most competent Secretary of State imaginable—and still the nation will fail to pull its weight in the way which our position in the world community demands.

* * *

Our national interests are so closely bound up with the preservation of peace that our failure to visualize peace as an integral problem, from which this country cannot be successfully dissociated, is doubly tragic. . . . I do not believe the United States should embroil itself in every political entanglement outside its borders. But it does seem to me a reasonable part of a "good-neighbor" policy, which we claim to be following, to draw some moral distinction between an aggressor and the victim of aggression. . . .

Democracy is, we now know, unlikely to survive another World War. It is a complicated and difficult form of government which can only hope to operate successfully under conditions of established peace, which means world peace. In seeking to achieve such conditions we are not serving any abstract ideal, we are not merely seeking to fulfill the fundamentals of the Christian religion and civilized ethics; we are, more particularly, endeavoring to safeguard a form of government without which the word America would have a totally different connotation. It seems to me that no intelligent effort in this direction can be misspent and that no endeavor to awaken the people of this country to the magnitude of the issues involved can be a waste of time.